Fortune's Forecast for the Next 18 Months
The Unwinnable War on Insider Trading
Carl Lindner's Disappearing Act

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$2.50 July 13, 1981

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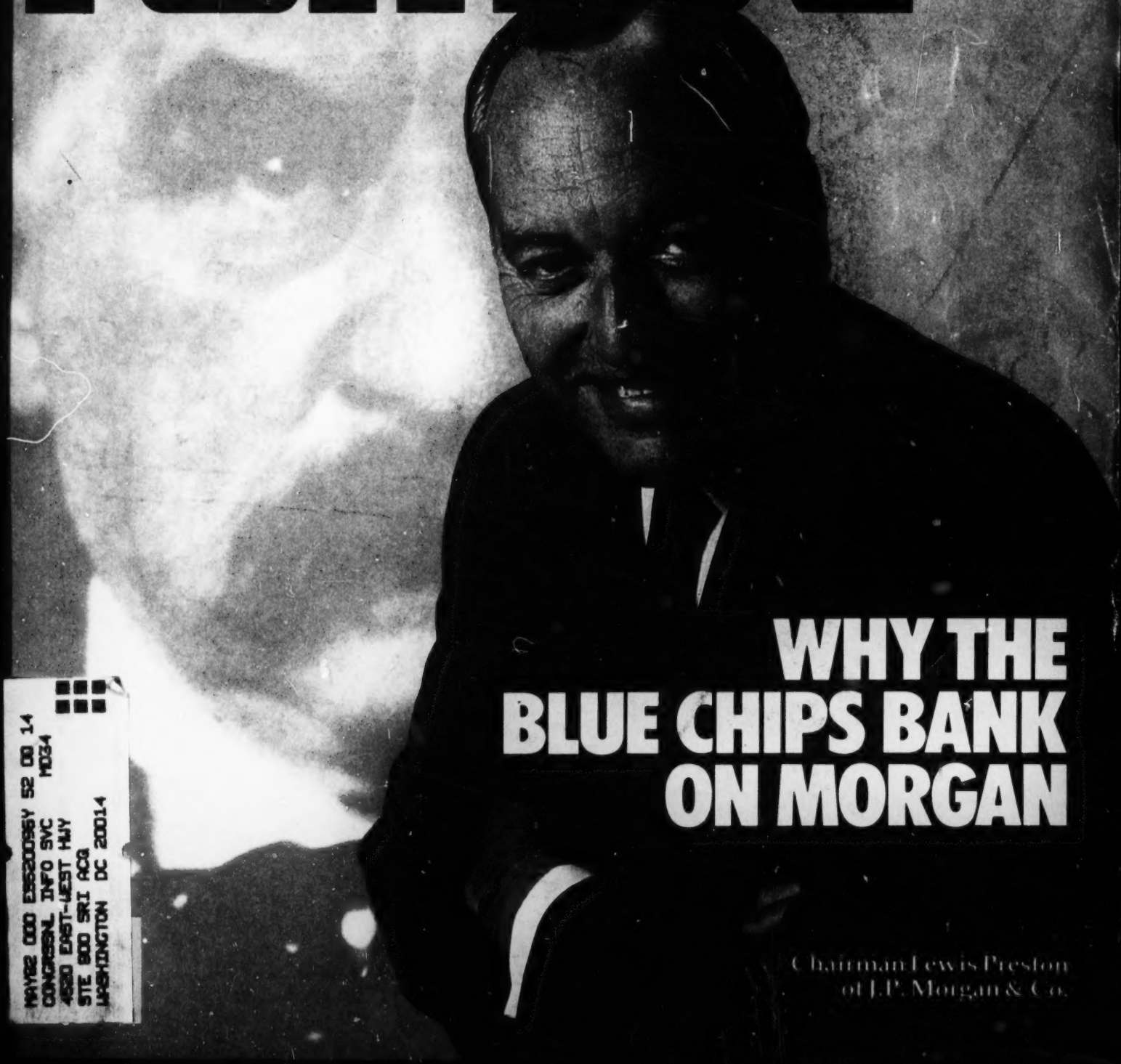

WHY THE BLUE CHIPS BANK ON MORGAN

Chairman Lewis Preston of J.P. Morgan & Co.

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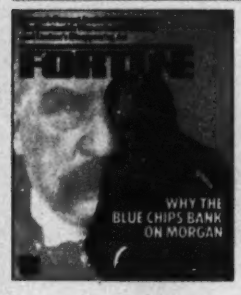

Edward Steichen's famous 1903 portrait of J. Pierpont Morgan makes a dramatic backdrop for Georgiana Silk's cover photograph of Lewis T. Preston, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. A story on the distinguished Wall Street bank begins on page 36.

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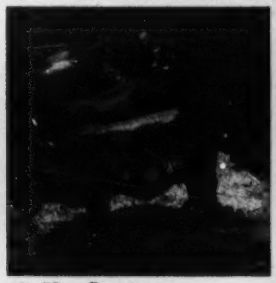

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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July 13, 1981

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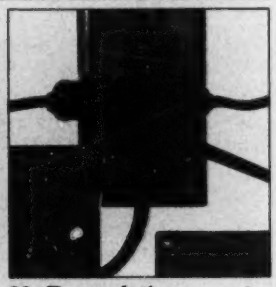

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THE NEXT 18 MONTHS

A Brisk Upswing in 1982

Business activity is going through a brief spell of weakness now but will finish next year on a respectable upswing. By the end of 1982, real GNP should be rising at a 4% annual rate. A good bit of that zip will come from the large personal-tax cuts expected this year and next. Though a positive force for the economy in the near term, those cuts will contribute to a large federal deficit by late 1982. Given the Fed's determination to keep a tight grip on money and credit, the deficit combined with a projected speedup of business and consumer buying could well produce financial strains as the economy enters 1983.

In the quarter just ending, real GNP finally ran out of steam after a surprising burst of exuberance. When all the numbers and revisions are in, the second quarter will go down in the books as a loser, and the economy may ease a little more during the summer. Inflation did come thudding down in the second quarter—to a 6% to 7% rate of rise in GNP prices after 10% in the first quarter—but now it will move part way back up again.

Most of the unexpected strength in the economy since the recession low last spring came in consumer buying and housing. One reason consumers surprised the forecasters was because savings rates last year were much higher than Commerce first reported. That meant consumers were not as hard-pressed for money as they had appeared. Housing held up a lot better than expected because interest rates did not have the bite that had been assumed—buyers had got hardened to high rates. Now the string of unsuspected strengths has run out. After spending so much that their savings rate (as now reported) has declined well below normal, consumers are retrenching. And housing has finally buckled.

By autumn, the economy should begin to climb again. A tax cut should be making life easier for consumers, and interest rates should be lower. This will set the stage for real GNP to grow at a 3% annual rate in the first half of 1982 and a 4% rate in the second half. On a year-to-year basis, real GNP will be up 2.1% in 1981 and 2.4% in 1982.

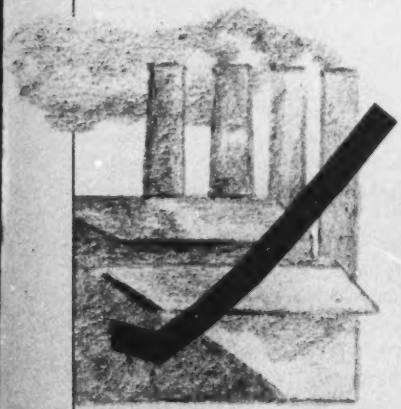
The importance of savings

Consumers will power most of the increase in the next six quarters. How much they will save out of the tax relief in coming years is a matter of considerable theoretical and political controversy. It is generally agreed, though, that they will initially stash away a large part of it. Since two tax cuts seem slated in short succession (October and July), savings are likely to increase later this year and in 1982. Should savings not get back up to the normal range of 6% to 7%, the burst in spending in the second half of next year could unbalance the economy, creating financial stress that could weaken housing, capital goods, and other sectors.

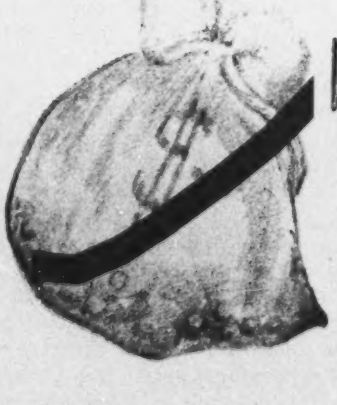
As it is, prospects in housing are not all that cheerful. After slipping this spring, starts should begin rising in the autumn. But the upswing is not likely to carry beyond a 1.6-million-unit rate by the end of 1982, a far cry from the two million in 1977 and 1978. Pent-up demand is there for at least two million, but mortgage rates are not likely to fall enough and the supply of funds is not likely to grow enough for prospective home buyers to vent their desires.

Business purchases of plant and equipment dipped in the spring from the fillip in the winter and may be leveling out now before a moderate upturn next year. Since capacity utilization is likely to decline for a while and return to only about present levels by the end of 1982, businessmen will not have much incentive to add capacity faster than they are doing now. In addition, capital spending is high relative to corporate cash flows, so business is currently hard pressed to speed

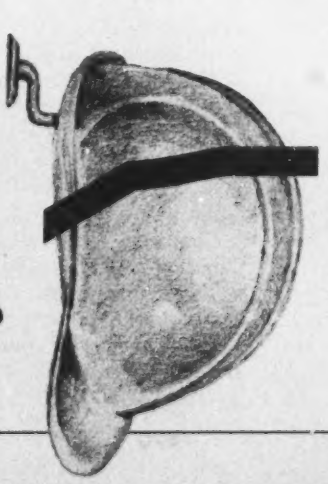
REAL GROWTH
will hit a 4% rate next year.



OPERATING PROFITS
will climb with sales.



UNEMPLOYMENT
will edge over 8%.



GNP PRICES
will rise 8% in 1982.

Fortune Forecast *continued*

up modernization expenditures. Capital spending should pick up a bit as liberalized depreciation allowances make room for additional outlays next year.

Industrial production will probably grow a bit faster than real GNP next year—largely because most of the speedup in consumer spending will come in goods rather than in the less volatile services. Inventory/sales ratios bumped up in the second quarter as final sales dropped, but should be falling later as sales take off again. Indeed, the inventory/sales ratio may reach the lowest level since 1973, when stocks were so tight that business went on a buying binge. Buying is not likely to surge this time because financing costs will remain high and corporations have periodically been caught with too much stock on hand as sales have followed an unpredictable saw-toothed path. So inventory buying will add only a modest boost to output.

Creeping unemployment

Despite the economic improvement over the next 18 months, unemployment will finish 1982 higher than at any time since 1975. That will be only slightly worse than now but hardly an auspicious level for Congressmen seeking election next year. For the past year, unemployment has been bobbing around 7.5% and later this year should go up to 8%. FORTUNE assumes that nonfarm productivity will start increasing regularly for the first time in years and grow about 2% in 1982. Combined with the normal expansion of the labor force, this will offset the rise of output next year, so unemployment should hold at around 8% or rise a little.

Inflation should moderate from last year's levels in the next 18 months but won't remain as low as in the second quarter. After a temporary drop in hog and beef prices, which held food costs virtually level in recent months, meat prices are headed up again. Over the next year and a half, total consumer food prices are likely to increase close to 10% annually.

Oil prices, which have also been a lot weaker than the experts had expected, are likely to turn up sometime next year. Saudi Arabia has maintained production at 10.5 million barrels a day longer than had been assumed, but is still expected to cut back by a million or so later this year and perhaps that much more next year. Meanwhile, demand will pick up. The combination should eliminate much of the current oil glut, stabilizing prices in the autumn and probably pushing them up with general inflation next year.

A climb in oil prices will be more than offset by slower price increases in other goods and services. High unemployment will trim wage demands, and improving productivity will absorb some of the compensation increases that do come about. All together, then, GNP prices should be going up at an 8.5% rate in the second half of this year and somewhat less than that during 1982.

This fairly heartening outlook for inflation and business activity is darkened by the prospects for the federal budget. Contrary to the Administration's plan and the congressional budget resolution, the deficit looks as if it will be running at a $70-billion rate (on the national income accounting) by the end of 1982, compared with the $45-billion rate recorded in the first half of this year. This assumes that the President gets his tax cuts this year and next, in magnitude and timing if not in detail, and that spending runs close to what he has programmed, with nondefense spending a few billion higher and with defense spending a few billion lower than planned. The big bulge in the deficit will be brought about by a shortfall in revenues: the economy won't be expanding enough to generate the tax receipts Congress and the Administration optimistically assumed.

Chairman Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve Board has said monetary policy will be tight regardless of the deficit's size. Expansion of money and credit at the top of the Fed's range should not cause any burden for the financial markets this year, permitting moderate decreases in interest rates over the next few months. In 1982, however, the Fed plans to slow the growth of the aggregates, and with the economy warming up and the deficit ballooning, monetary policy will begin to take its toll. In fact, on FORTUNE's projections, money will be tight even if the Fed doesn't push down money growth rates. Despite the slowing of inflation, interest rates are likely to be on an upward trend next year, with the possibility of big increases by 1983. Meanwhile, the economy over the next 18 months will be responding as outlined below:

■ GOVERNMENT. The federal deficit will widen to about $58 billion for fiscal 1982, up from $52 billion estimated for this year. What's worse, it will be running at a $70-billion rate going into the next fiscal year.

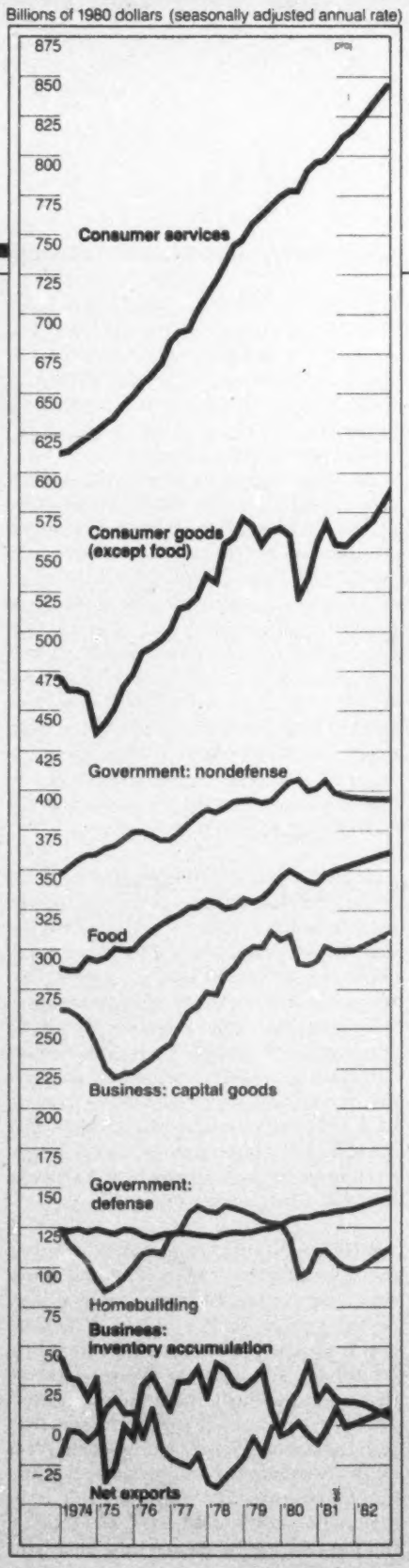
Defense purchases in real terms have climbed at a 3.7% annual rate over the past six quarters. That will accelerate to better than 5% now, and President Reagan plans an even faster buildup later. Outlays for everything other than defense will drop 6% during the next 18 months.

Grants to state and local governments, for example, which are already down 9%, will sink 20% more by the end of 1982. By keeping expenditures unchanged and working off past surpluses, states and localities have weathered their own round of tax cutting. Now deficits are beginning to reappear even though taxes are on the rise and the governments are holding down services.

■ CREDIT. Assuming the broad money supply and bank credit continue growing at the top of the Fed's target range, pressures on interest rates should subside over the summer. As the economy recovers, though, pressures should build again. The ratio of nominal GNP to either bank credit or M2 has shrunk from the unprecedented levels in the first quarter. But the climb of nominal GNP will pull up this ratio, which economists call velocity, to new highs next year, even if the Fed does

The Course of GNP by Sectors

Housing, defense, and inventories will contribute to the uplift in business this year and next, but consumer spending, particularly for goods, should provide the main thrust. Net exports and government's nondefense outlays (including state and local) are likely to ease.

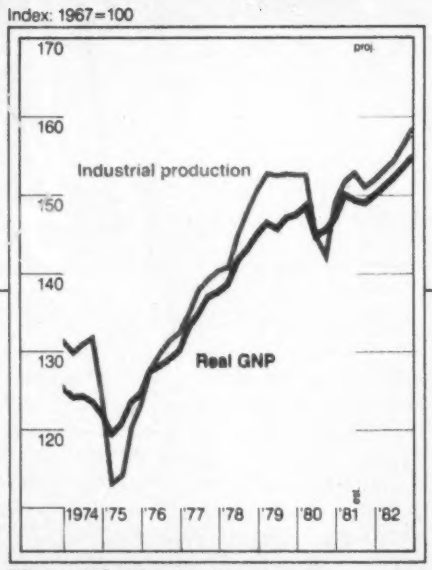


not reduce its monetary-growth targets as it has announced it will. With all the changes taking place in financial institutions, velocity may be able to rise a bit without a run-up of interest rates. But it will be high enough by the end of next year that further increases would surely risk a financial bind.

After dropping a few points from the May peaks for the next few months, interest rates should start turning around by the end of this year and keep going up next. The fall in inflation may have lowered inflationary expectations, which should moderate the rise. So in 1982 there is a good chance that rates, particularly long-term ones, won't go all the way back to last winter's peaks.

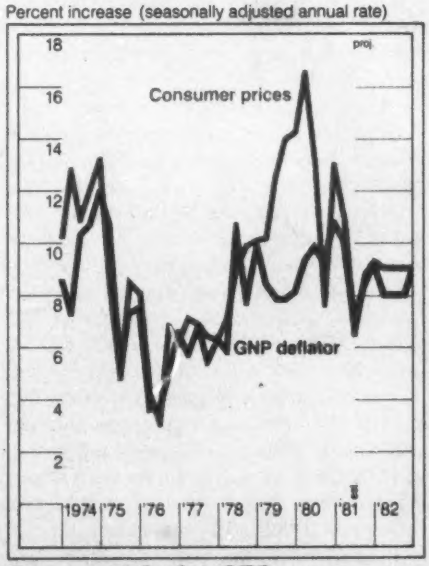
■ PRICES, WAGES, AND PROFITS. The breather inflation took in the second quarter won't be repeated anytime soon, but there has been some improvement in basic prospects for prices. Though total hourly compensation will increase about the same 10% this year as last, it should get down to the 9% range in 1982. Given the heavy bargaining calendar for union workers, wages should climb almost as fast as in the past even though cost-of-living adjustments will be somewhat smaller. Fringe benefits will taper off, however, largely because the next scheduled hike in Social Security taxes will be small. By the second half of next year, the rise in output should finally bring with it a sustainable 2% rate of gain in productivity, which will help hold down the rise of unit labor costs.

The GNP deflator will average an 8.6% increase this year, down more than a per-



Up with Output

Industrial production, which has been buoyed by an inventory buildup, will ease in the summer as stock buying subsides. In the autumn and next year it will climb with final sales and inventory accumulation. GNP, which includes services as well as goods, is sputtering now but will gather steam as the economy moves toward year-end and into 1982.



Down with the CPI

Both the popular CPI and the broader GNP deflator fell back to a 6.5% to 7% rate of increase during the spring. The rate for the CPI is likely to bounce back above a 9% clip next year, while the GNP deflator will run around 8%—both significant improvements over the last year and a half. Federal pay raises will push up the deflator at year-end.

Fortune Forecast *continued*

centage point from 1980. Next year the rate will fall only 0.5% or so. The consumer price index, with its greater sensitivity to oil and food prices, will slow more dramatically this year, to around 9%, but will hold to that rate in 1982.

Corporate profits took a drubbing last quarter and low capacity utilization will continue to squeeze margins. Operating profits, which are calculated on the basis of straight-line depreciation, will expand with sales. But book profits, which will reflect larger deductions for accelerated depreciation allowances included in the Reagan program, will barely match the first quarter's peak as next year ends. Efforts to increase margins could endanger the chances for a better inflation performance further down the road.

■ CONSUMERS. After-tax incomes should climb briskly over the period ahead—4% a year in real terms compared with a 1% rate in the past year and a half. During the spring, consumers raised their savings rate from 4.7% to 5.1% despite meager growth in income. With fatter paychecks, they will probably push the rate up to 6% or better by the end of 1982. But this will still leave room for a handsome 3.5% rate of growth in spending.

Food sales will continue to advance modestly and services will speed up slightly. Goods purchases, which fell in the spring, will enjoy the biggest benefit of the consumer's largess—climbing 4% a year. By next summer goods buying will finally pass the old peak registered in 1978. Car sales will improve from about eight million a year now to around ten million in 1982, still well below the 11 million-plus of the past decade's best years. Clothing will continue doing well, and as housing starts and incomes perk up, home goods will hit new records.

■ CAPITAL GOODS. Business reduced real outlays for plant and equipment last quarter after a six-month spurt. Spending will hold steady until early next year, mainly because capacity utilization won't rise until then. Capital stock grew more than 3.5% annually over the last few years, so even the fast pace of the economy in the first quarter left utilization 5% below its 1978 peak. Operating rates will fall a couple of more points by year-end, to the lowest level in 6½ years.

As utilization picks up in 1982, investment in capital goods will begin to shake off the doldrums, but no boom is in sight. An increase of 3.5% in outlays next year would still leave capital stock expanding at 3% a year—about the rate needed for longer-run economic growth. Tax cuts will be needed for even that much capital spending. Internally generated funds have lagged badly behind outlays for much of the last four years and profit gains from operations will be hard to come by in the next few quarters. Reagan's faster depreciation proposal would add a much needed $9 billion to cash flow next year.

■ INVENTORIES. Stocks piled up at car dealers in the spring; other businesses held inventories fairly steady despite the drop in final sales. With sales expected to climb at a 4% clip in 1982 after going nowhere on balance since 1978, businesses will build inventories intentionally for the first time in a couple of years. Still, the accumulation should be moderate, allowing the overall inventory/sales ratio to slide back to historically low levels. While that could lead to a buying surge, businessmen have been trying so hard to keep stocks lean that a surge doesn't seem likely.

■ HOUSING. Housing starts dropped to 1.15 million a year in May and could sink a bit further. Mortgage rates are expected to ease only a little and lenders will continue to have trouble competing for funds. Although the heavy flight of savings from thrift institutions is probably over for now, it is hard to see a return to sizable inflows anytime soon. With all the constraints, housing starts will begin to increase this summer, but only gradually. They should accelerate to a 1.6 million rate by the end of next year, still far below the long-run need for shelter.

Home construction, which lags starts, peaked in the first quarter and dropped 6% in the spring. It will continue to fall for the rest of the year, albeit not so sharply, before turning up in 1982.

■ NET EXPORTS. The long improvement in U.S. foreign trade is now over. Merchandise exports have slowed and will barely rise from now on. Farmers are likely to boost grain exports but not enough to offset the slowdown in industrial goods. The volume of these goods grew only 5% in the last year and a half—a paltry increase compared with the couple of years before that. Our foreign customers are continuing to have economic troubles, and the strong dollar makes our exports expensive for them. So by the end of 1982, shipments of industrial goods abroad will be running only 1% to 2% ahead of the recent pace.

Imports of merchandise, on the other hand, are headed up. After a drop in mid-1980, the volume of industrial and consumer products entering U.S. ports is running at about the same pace as at the end of 1979. They will speed up with the domestic economy next year.

The volume of oil imports dropped a dramatic 25% during the past six quarters, so the total cost of foreign oil rose only 14% despite soaring prices. The volume will edge up again, probably about 5% by the end of next year. If price increases just match world inflation, as seems likely, the total oil bill will rise some 15%.

For a few quarters the U.S. ran a surplus on its overall current accounts, which in addition to the merchandise trade include services and many financial transactions. The current account deficit reappearing now could grow to as much as $10 billion next year. But that's not enough to put serious pressure on the dollar. ■

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THE FORTUNE DIRECTORY OF THE LARGEST NON-INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

The 50s

by ANNE B. PILLSBURY

Savaged by recession and inflation, the 300 non-industrial companies on FORTUNE's six "50 largest" lists put on a distinctly subpar performance last year. Like the 1,000 largest industrials, they were battered in the second quarter by the steepest single-quarter economic decline in the postwar years. Like the industrials, they tended to show broad reductions in real earnings. The year's 13.5% inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index—the index that the Financial Accounting Standards Board prescribes for companies reporting inflation-adjusted data—was far higher than the 6% earnings growth of the five non-industrial groups that report earnings. (The life-insurance group doesn't.) Both the retailing and diversified-financial groups showed earnings declines even in current-dollar terms.

Not surprisingly, investors in non-industrial securities didn't fare too well. The median total return (stock appreciation plus dividend yield) for the 236 companies whose stock is actively traded was only 12.06%, vs. 21.05% for the 500 largest industrials and 21.57% for the Second 500. Total return was actually negative for 54 of the non-industrial companies.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Largely because of uneven loan demand, the 50 largest commercial-banking companies showed a modest 10% gain in assets last year—about half the 1979 increase. Citicorp, whose assets rose only by 8%, nevertheless pushed its way to the head of the list, passing BankAmerica Corp. for the first time. However, Citicorp's profits declined by nearly 8%, and BankAmerica, which has occasionally been second to Citicorp in profits, was first last year. Earnings for the 50 as a group were up only 6%—the smallest gain since 1976. In fact, 16 companies on the list reported net income lower than in 1979, and one—First Pennsylvania Corp.—took a horrendous $145-million loss and tumbled 16 places on the list, to No. 42. (See "The Bet that Almost Broke a Bank," FORTUNE, June 2, 1980.)

The biggest success story of the year was registered by Republic New York Corp. The company joined the list in 1979 in the No. 49 spot, and has now rocketed up to No. 31 in the ranking. The bank's assets consist to an unusual extent of interest-sensitive securities (as opposed to loans), and last year's high interest rates contributed to an earnings gain of 83%. Earnings were also raised by increased income from precious-metal trading—one of the bank's specialties. Assets were boosted by the acquisition of 12 branches from Bankers Trust New York Corp. (No. 8). Republic's total return to investors, at 144%, was by far the highest of any of the 50.

LIFE INSURANCE

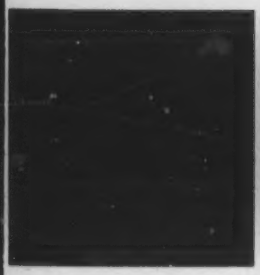
Life insurance in force increased by 10.6% for the top 50 life-insurance companies, and was approaching $2.5 trillion at year-end. The companies' assets grew by 10.3%. But premium and annuity receipts for 1980 rose only by 4.3%: policyholders continued to switch from cash-value whole life to less expensive term insurance, and the carriers found themselves competing to offer ever lower prices on life coverage of all kinds. Although net gains from operations increased by 12% in the aggregate, 23 of the 50 showed lower gains than in 1979.

Despite last year's high interest rates, net investment income of the 50 rose only 11.6%. It was held down, first, the fact that the companies' assets are t ically committed long term, and can be redirected in periods when rates r Second, many companies were hurt the increasing tendency of policyhold to borrow against coverage—taking vantage of interest rates statutorily fi in the 5% to 8% range. The borrowi drained off funds that would have b available for more attractive investme Finally, the industry was hurt by the Insurance Company Income Tax Act 1959. The act provides that when inte rates on investment income get over 1 the tax rates on such income beco steeply progressive.

The company that had the best year around was IDS Life, which moved seven places to No. 41. Its assets grew 34%, and its premium and annuity ceipts (up 46%) and net investment come (up 48%) both led the list.

DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL

Although brokerage firms and c sumer-credit companies had a reasona good year, 1980 was the bleakest in cent history for the country's savings loan associations, 14 of which are r resented on the diversified-financial Deregulation led to the elimination Regulation Q interest-rate ceilings some 50% of all S&L deposits, and the dustry found itself paying 15% or m on money-market certificates while ea ing less than 10% on most of its mo gages. The five sharpest profit decli were reported by the five smallest S& and the largest single loss on the list v suffered by a large S&L, Gibraltar Fin cial Corp. of California (No. 24).



In all, 27 of the 50 showed decreases in net income from 1979, with several earnings drops also reported by property and casualty insurers, whose traditionally cyclical business was in a down phase (expected to last through 1981). The total-return figures for the 50 ranged all over the lot, with 15 negative results and some highly positive returns for the brokers, led by Shearson Loeb Rhoades (260.64%) and E.F. Hutton (198.45%). Shearson (No. 43) has recently merged with American Express (No. 4).

The assets of the 50 companies rose by 32.3% over 1979, to nearly $365 billion—of which $58.5 billion belonged to the Federal National Mortgage Association, now No. 1. Long considered a quasi-governmental agency, and therefore excluded from the list, Fannie Mae has been placed on it after a broad review of the status of a number of such enterprises, and especially of the extent to which they were profit seekers. (For more on Fannie Mae, see page 110.) Another newcomer, City Federal Savings & Loan Association (No. 41), became eligible when it went public last June.

RETAILERS

Total sales of the 50 largest retailing companies sailed past the $200-billion mark in 1980, a 14.4% increase over 1979. Earnings, however, were down for 17 of the 50 and for the group as a whole, and three companies recorded losses. Top-ranked Sears saw an earnings drop of 25% despite a 44% jump in sales.

The poor earnings results were heavily influenced by a sequence of events last spring: after the credit crunch in March, sales slowed dramatically, and retailers were left with unusually high levels of inventory—just in time for the steep second-quarter recession. The retailers' median margin fell from 2.2% in 1979 to 2.0%. Margins were hammered down by the federally mandated hike in the minimum wage and the cost of borrowing to finance inventory.

Investors in a few of the companies nevertheless made out rather well. Total return at Wal-Mart Stores was 75% and at Zayre it was 98%. But the best retailing stock to have owned in 1980 was Tandy (No. 39), the Radio Shack company: it returned 216% to its investors.

Two familiar names have been added to this year's list. Marshall Field (No. 50) rejoins the top 50 after a six-year absence. And Holiday Inns (No. 36) appears for the first time—gaining on a major competitor, Marriott Corp. (No. 32). Both companies qualify as retailers because more than half of their revenues come from food sales.

TRANSPORTATION

All things considered, 1980 was a bad year to be a large transportation company. Aggregate operating revenues for the 50 largest rose by 22% over 1979. But of the dozen passenger airlines on the list, six reported net losses and another, Northwest Airlines, had an earnings decline of 90%. The recession weakened demand for air travel, rising fuel costs hurt badly, and the competitive environment under deregulation had many carriers slashing fares.

Common-carrier motor-freight companies traveled an equally rough road. With entry into their business made easier by the Interstate Commerce Commission, competition led to widespread rate cutting. Five of the trucking companies in the top 50 took losses and—together with the six red-ink airlines and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad—brought the total number of losers on the list to 12.

Among the scattered successes: Chicago & North Western Transportation (No. 28). The railroad company hiked earnings 930% over 1979, and total return to investors was a spectacular 352%.

UTILITIES

The inflation-fueled difficulties of the utilities industry, functioning under heavy regulation, were reflected in the figures reported by the 50 largest. Their aggregate operating revenues rose 18%, the highest percentage increase since 1974. But net income increased only 6% over 1979, the smallest gain in ten years, as earnings were burned up by the cost of producing power and paying off short-term debt. (See the article on page 98.)

General Public Utilities had some well-known special problems. The continuing impact of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in 1979 left stockholders with no dividends ($106 million had been paid in 1978), while the market value of GPU stock plummeted by $800 million. With net income down 78%, total return to investors was minus 42%, by far the worst record of any company on the list.

The best gain in per-share earnings, 60%, was scored by Transco Companies (No. 39), a gas-pipeline enterprise. The greatest increase among electric utilities was at the Southern Co. (No. 3). The record-breaking heat wave that gripped the southern U.S. last July had millions of air conditioners working overtime, and the increased demand for power—plus rate increases accorded each of Southern Co.'s operating units—boosted profits by 57%. Per-share earnings were 48% higher than in more temperate 1979. ■

The 50 Largest COMMERCIAL-BANKING COMPANIES (ranked by assets)

RANK '80	RANK '79	COMPANY	ASSETS[1] ($000)	DEPOSITS ($000)	DEPOSITS RANK	LOANS[2] ($000)	LOANS RANK	EMPLOYEES[3] NUMBER	EMPLOYEES RANK
1	2	**Citicorp** (New York)	114,920,000	71,771,000	2	69,915,000	1	53,700	2
2	1	**BankAmerica Corp.** (San Francisco)	111,617,291	88,426,156	1	62,482,124	2	83,713	1
3	3	**Chase Manhattan Corp.** (New York)	76,189,567	56,846,002	3	46,506,335	3	33,450	3
4	4	**Manufacturers Hanover Corp.** (New York)	55,522,249	41,744,624	4	30,348,158	4	24,893	6
5	5	**J.P. Morgan & Co.** (New York)	51,990,646	35,593,807	5	25,972,414	6	11,325	14
6	7	**Continental Illinois Corp.** (Chicago)	42,089,408	27,313,667	7	27,120,625	5	12,257	10
7	6	**Chemical New York Corp.**	41,342,220	30,067,000	6	22,159,068	7	18,223	7
8	8	**Bankers Trust New York Corp.**	32,325,603	23,942,285	9	15,990,717	11	11,827	12
9	10	**Western Bancorp.** (Los Angeles)	32,110,327	24,863,703	8	17,707,309	9	30,085†	4
10	9	**First Chicago Corp.**	28,699,441	21,361,154	10	16,788,573	10	10,602	15
11	11	**Security Pacific Corp.** (Los Angeles)	27,794,208	21,168,617	11	18,147,918	8	25,069	5
12	12	**Wells Fargo & Co.** (San Francisco)	23,638,063	16,207,468	12	15,969,283	12	17,460	8
13	14	**Crocker National Corp.** (San Francisco)	19,062,665	14,908,644	13	12,402,443	13	16,700	9
14	13	**Irving Bank Corp.** (New York)	18,089,818	14,163,187	14	8,416,288	16	9,200	18
15	15	**Marine Midland Banks** (Buffalo)[10]	17,479,565	14,163,018	15	9,588,419	14	10,245†	17
16	17	**Mellon National Corp.** (Pittsburgh)	16,156,458	10,889,575	17	7,866,350	17	6,906†	21
17	16	**First National Boston Corp.**	15,948,497	10,815,011	18	8,563,278	15	11,500	13
18	18	**Northwest Bancorp.** (Minneapolis)	14,394,930	11,044,233	16	7,617,618	18	12,017†	11
19	20	**First International Bancshares** (Dallas)	13,780,872	10,076,250	19	6,999,729	20	5,845†	30
20	19	**First Bank System** (Minneapolis)	13,475,043	9,768,402	20	7,162,237	19	10,441	16
21	21	**Republic of Texas Corp.** (Dallas)	11,866,990	8,472,675	23	6,040,616	22	5,755	31
22	24	**Texas Commerce Bancshares** (Houston)	11,286,924	8,630,646	22	5,665,728	24	6,078	26
23	23	**First City Bancorp. of Texas** (Houston)	11,275,094	8,721,736	21	5,378,455	25	6,353	25
24	22	**National Detroit Corp.**	10,868,976	7,804,413	25	5,222,721	26	6,651	24
25	25	**Bank of New York Co.**	10,422,805	8,319,087	24	5,673,810	23	7,199	20
26	27	**Seafirst Corp.** (Seattle)	9,587,714	7,239,346	26	6,137,922	21	8,597	19
27	28	**European American Bancorp.** (New York)	7,771,221	5,980,700	27	4,481,414	27	4,111	41
28	31	**NCNB Corp.** (Charlotte)	7,175,572	5,059,684	28	3,152,319	38	4,857	38
29	30	**Union Bank** (Los Angeles)[12]	7,004,086	4,999,282	29	3,789,767	28	5,690†	32
30	29	**Harris Bankcorp.** (Chicago)	6,904,530	4,759,254	31	3,474,656	31	3,840	44
31	49	**Republic New York Corp.**	6,446,902	4,394,141	35	2,541,047	47	2,000	50
32	33	**Pittsburgh National Corp.**	6,225,000	4,176,000	36	3,100,037	40	3,519	47
33	32	**Philadelphia National Corp.**	6,209,688	4,172,289	37	3,186,806	37	4,963	36
34	41	**Southeast Banking Corp.** (Miami)	5,853,575	4,397,109	34	2,515,327	48	6,000	27
35	36	**Northern Trust Corp.** (Chicago)	5,848,532	4,163,073	38	2,837,455	43	3,677	46
36	35	**Michigan National Corp.** (Bloomfield Hills, Mich.)	5,757,203	4,710,266	32	3,688,870	29	6,800	22
37	37	**Valley National Bank of Arizona** (Phoenix)	5,733,280	4,784,590	30	3,582,809	30	6,776	23
38	44	**National Bank of North America** (New York)[14]	5,692,536	4,454,532	33	3,437,993	32	5,000	35
39	40	**DETROITBANK Corp.**	5,667,781	3,976,585	40	2,621,065	46	4,100	42
40	39	**Wachovia Corp.** (Winston-Salem)	5,653,613	4,029,991	39	2,905,529	41	5,904	29
41	34	**AmeriTrust Corp.** (Cleveland)	5,601,942	3,936,363	41	3,112,580	39	4,559	39
42	26	**First Pennsylvania Corp.** (Philadelphia)	5,496,832	3,618,508	47	3,366,530	33	4,407	40
43	43	**National City Corp.** (Cleveland)	5,490,181	3,425,059	48	2,163,970	49	3,398	49
44	45	**Mercantile Texas Corp.** (Dallas)	5,460,466	3,906,681	43	3,190,935	36	3,732	45
45	47	**Rainier Bancorp.** (Seattle)	5,221,638	3,832,632	44	3,293,847	34	5,572	34
46	42	**BancOhio Corp.** (Columbus)	5,002,103	3,916,682	42	2,677,806	45	5,993†	28
47	48	**U.S. Bancorp.** (Portland, Ore.)	4,879,030	3,681,339	46	3,293,618	35	5,613	33
48	46	**Manufacturers National Corp.** (Detroit)	4,768,939	3,723,843	45	2,853,275	42	3,852	43
49	•	**Mercantile Bancorporation** (St. Louis)	4,645,743	3,070,853	50	2,118,513	50	3,401	48
50	38	**First Wisconsin Corp.** (Milwaukee)	4,523,712	3,244,698	49	2,679,438	44	4,893	37
		TOTALS	**970,969,469**	**704,735,860**		**545,908,744**		**568,748**	

•Not on last year's list.

[1]As of December 31, 1980

[2]Net of unearned discount and loan-loss reserve. Figure does not include direct lease financing.

[3]Year-end total unless followed by a dagger (†), in which case average for the year.

[4]After extraordinary items. Figures in parentheses indicate net losses. A double asterisk (**) signifies an extraordinary credit reflecting at least 10% of the net income shown; a double dagger (‡) signifies an extraordinary charge of at least 10%.

[5]Sum of capital stock, surplus, and retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year. Redeemable preferred stock is excluded when its redemption is either mandatory or outside the control of the company.

[6]For all companies, the figures are the "primary" earnings per share that appear in the company's income statement. These figures are based on a weighted average of the number of common shares and common-stock equivalents outstanding during the year. "Common-stock equivalents" generally include (a) convertible securities whose cash yield is less than two-thirds of the prime rate at the time the securities were issued and (b) options and warrants when the effect of their inclusion in the computation would reduce the "primary" earnings per share. Per-share earnings for 1979 and 1970 are adjusted for stock splits and stock dividends. They are not restated for mergers, acquisitions, or accounting changes made after 1970. A double asterisk (**) signifies an extraordinary credit reflecting at least 10% of the net income shown, a double dagger (‡) an extraordinary charge of at least 10%. Results are listed as not available (N.A.) where the companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of other companies, or if the figures were not published in 1970.

NET INCOME[4] ($000)	RANK	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[5] ($000)	RANK	NET INCOME AS PERCENT OF EQUITY %	RANK	EARNINGS PER SHARE[6] '80($)	'79($)	'70($)	GROWTH RATE 1970-80[7] %	RANK	TOTAL RETURN TO INVESTORS[8] 1980[9] %	RANK	1970-80 AVERAGE[9] %	RANK
499,000	2	3,891,000	2	12.8	32	4.02	4.34	1.28	12.12	15	7.96	30	7.16	25
643,443	1	3,908,407	1	16.5	7	4.38	4.10	1.19	13.92	5	14.61	24	10.37	9
354,178	3	2,407,715	3	14.7	18	10.15	8.81	3.68	10.68	20	31.83	10	5.40	32
228,528	5	1,708,585	5	13.4	26	6.87	6.42	2.77	9.51	24	13.31	26	5.04	35
341,687	4	2,180,399	4	15.7	11	8.33	7.07	2.37	13.39	9	17.67	22	8.36	15
225,941	6	1,524,942	6	14.8	17	5.75	4.99	1.69	13.03	11	13.45	25	10.50	8
173,451	10	1,307,215	8	13.3	28	11.05	8.53	5.06	8.12	29	25.66	15	3.07	39
213,800	8	1,009,640	11	21.2	2	8.65	4.65	2.72	12.27	13	62.62	2	6.86	27
225,064	7	1,401,328	7	16.1	9	5.70	5.38	1.59‡	13.62	7	20.46	19	9.20	13
63,008	24	1,204,519	9	5.2	47	1.59	2.83	1.25	2.44	42	8.54	29	5.24	34
181,304	9	1,170,326	10	15.5	12	6.55	5.94	2.24	11.33	19	29.16	13	9.54	11
121,864	11	913,573	12	13.3	27	5.33	5.45	1.78	11.59	16	13.00	28	8.23	16
95,735	18	729,668	18	13.1	29	5.66	8.94	3.27	5.64	37	35.43	8	7.56	20
85,339	21	568,773	24	15.0	15	9.70	7.77	3.59	10.45	21	47.34	4	9.22	12
62,728**	25	759,390	16	8.3	46	3.89**	3.18	3.40	1.36	43	(2.12)	41	(0.19)	44
112,452	14	901,173	13	12.5	33	4.19	4.92	2.28	6.27	35	21.23	17	7.27	23
102,146	16	729,965	17	14.0	22	8.22	6.84	3.47	9.01	25	31.56	11	7.26	24
113,495	13	796,605	14	14.2	20	4.39	4.13	1.49	11.41	18	18.88	20	8.91	14
117,966	12	687,910	19	17.1	6	5.66	4.79	1.41	14.91	3	33.62	9	14.48	3
111,986	15	782,035	15	14.3	19	7.42	6.80	2.79	10.28	22	6.31	33	6.69	28
86,878	20	583,956	21	14.9	16	4.81	4.08	1.33	13.72	6	28.87	14	10.07	10
101,493	17	576,088	22	17.6	3	3.48	2.85	0.68	17.74	1	51.36	3	18.72	1
89,047	19	575,371	23	15.5	13	6.61	5.34	1.78[11]	14.02	4	40.70	7	13.59	5
74,372	22	661,376	20	11.2	36	6.08	6.24	3.04	7.18	31	(10.18)	43	6.20	30
42,552‡	36	394,253	27	10.8	38	6.53‡	7.05	4.03	4.94	40	5.75	35	3.99	37
68,166	23	485,880	26	14.0	21	4.48	4.28	1.42	12.18	14	6.07	34	13.68	4
30,819	44	312,877	37	9.9	42	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
47,577	33	350,478	33	13.6	25	2.60	2.53	1.02	9.81	23	4.65	36	1.57	41
32,245	42	312,159	38	10.3	41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
30,679	45	351,512	32	8.7	45	4.51	4.65	2.99	4.20	41	7.56	31	4.41	36
57,741	26	259,679	46	22.2	1	5.15	2.78	N.A.	—		143.63	1	—	
48,173	31	352,101	31	13.7	23	7.77	7.30	3.43	8.52	27	13.18	27	8.10	19
40,111	37	333,222	34	12.0	35	6.89	6.77	3.90	5.86	36	23.32	16	5.37	33
47,843	32	295,641	41	16.2	8	3.23	2.77	1.43	8.49	28	43.51	5	0.39	43
31,243	43	294,320	42	10.6	40	6.51	5.52	3.81	5.50	38	6.80	32	3.66	38
40,034	38	320,878	35	12.5	34	3.98	4.39	1.12[13]	13.52	8	(0.54)	40	10.68	7
53,211	28	305,638	39	17.4	4	5.26	4.65	1.64	12.36	12	17.69	21	7.50	21
12,055	48	291,408	44	4.1	48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
34,787	41	320,059	36	10.9	37	4.19	4.77	2.11	7.10	32	(11.26)	44	8.13	17
48,287	30	355,070	30	13.6	24	3.08	2.71	1.82	5.40	39	4.31	37	0.74	42
51,791	29	533,926	25	9.7	43	5.62	6.20	2.80	7.22	30	4.03	38	7.10	26
(145,401)	50	215,589	49	—		(10.47)	1.06	2.46	—		(46.05)	47	(11.14)	45
46,793	35	360,688	29	13.0	31	5.97	6.15	2.53	8.96	26	(14.04)	45	7.36	22
47,543	34	276,915	45	17.2	5	2.99	2.51	0.87	13.14	10	43.15	6	—	
38,876	39	299,104	40	13.0	30	4.15	4.23	1.40	11.48	17	(2.79)	42	12.75	6
7,959	49	292,544	43	2.7	49	0.99	3.70	2.25	(7.88)	45	(19.50)	46	2.06	40
57,537	27	364,608	28	15.8	10	4.03	3.65	0.99	15.07	2	21.12	18	16.13	2
27,740	46	258,216	47	10.7	39	5.48	6.46	2.81	6.91	33	(0.20)	39	8.12	18
37,841	40	248,044	48	15.3	14	6.42	5.48	3.44	6.44	34	16.18	23	6.08	31
18,746‡	47	207,981	50	9.0	44	4.77‡	5.30	3.94	1.27	44	30.52	12	6.49	29
5,279,853		**39,372,749**												

[7]Average annual growth rate, compounded.

[8]Total return includes both price appreciation and dividend yield, i.e., to an investor in the company's stock. The figures shown assume sales at the end of 1980 of stock owned at the end of 1970 or 1979. It has been assumed that any proceeds from cash dividends, the sale of rights and warrant offerings, and stock received in spin-offs were reinvested at the end of the year in which they were received. Returns are adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, and corporate reorganizations as they occur; however, no effort has been made to reflect the cost of brokerage commissions or of taxes. Results are listed as not available where shares are not publicly traded or traded on only a limited basis. Where corporations have more than one class of shares outstanding, only the more widely held and actively traded has been considered.

[9]Percentages are the returns received by the hypothetical investor described in footnote 8. The ten-year figures are annual averages, compounded. Where corporations were substantially reorganized—e.g., because of mergers—the predecessor companies used in calculating total return are the same as those cited in the footnotes to the earnings-per-share figures.

[10]Company is 51% owned by Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

[11]Figure is for First National Bank of Houston.

[12]Company is wholly owned by Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.

[13]Figure is for Michigan National Bank (Lansing).

[14]Wholly owned by National Westminster Bank (No. 9 on the 1979 Commercial-Banking Companies Outside the U.S.).

The 50 Largest LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES (ranked by assets)

RANK '80	RANK '79	COMPANY	ASSETS[1] ($000)	PREMIUM & ANNUITY RECEIPTS[2] ($000)	RANK	NET INVESTMENT INCOME ($000)	RANK
1	1	**Prudential** (Newark)*	59,778,470	8,668,858	1	3,561,970	1
2	2	**Metropolitan** (New York)*	48,309,771	6,010,574	2	3,449,368	2
3	3	**Equitable Life Assurance** (New York)*	34,599,737	4,163,345	4	1,959,052	3
4	4	**Aetna Life** (Hartford)[7]	22,270,634	5,412,032	3	1,392,105	4
5	5	**New York Life***	19,725,325	2,682,329	6	1,345,953	5
6	6	**John Hancock Mutual** (Boston)*	18,760,598	2,436,403	7	1,231,265	6
7	7	**Connecticut General Life** (Bloomfield)	13,776,921	1,861,488	8	956,218	7
8	8	**Travelers** (Hartford)[8]	13,351,227	3,955,025	5	934,764	8
9	9	**Northwestern Mutual** (Milwaukee)*	11,350,786	1,193,496	12	789,624	10
10	11	**Teachers Insurance & Annuity** (New York)	9,748,371	1,315,944	10	811,601	9
11	10	**Massachusetts Mutual** (Springfield)*	9,145,484	1,239,769	11	614,954	11
12	12	**Mutual of New York***	8,005,708	891,919	18	559,314	13
13	13	**Bankers Life** (Des Moines)*	7,988,996	1,536,613	9	571,707	12
14	14	**New England Mutual** (Boston)*	6,823,015	991,410	17	465,489	14
15	15	**Mutual Benefit** (Newark)*	5,872,814	1,093,035	15	396,912	15
16	16	**Connecticut Mutual** (Hartford)*	5,384,922	683,008	21	353,202	16
17	17	**Lincoln National Life** (Fort Wayne)[9]	4,960,720	1,138,649	13	339,062	17
18	18	**Penn Mutual** (Philadelphia)*	3,866,281	419,127	31	254,832	18
19	21	**State Farm Life** (Bloomington, Ill.)	3,329,539	536,115	26	238,382	19
20	19	**Continental Assurance** (Chicago)[10]	3,259,254	1,034,807	16	171,094	24
21	20	**Western & Southern** (Cincinnati)*	3,062,024	315,904	37	211,185	21
22	23	**Phoenix Mutual** (Hartford)*	3,038,195	543,621	25	202,182	23
23	22	**National Life & Accident** (Nashville)	2,906,963	368,718	34	213,724	20
24	24	**Pacific Mutual** (Newport Beach, Calif.)*	2,903,753	889,612	19	202,480	22
25	25	**Occidental of California** (Los Angeles)[11]	2,674,866	1,097,020	14	159,434	27
26	27	**American National** (Galveston)	2,476,704	372,587	33	164,769	26
27	26	**Franklin Life** (Springfield, Ill.)[12]	2,459,651	278,028	43	169,523	25
28	28	**National Life** (Montpelier)*	2,450,000	190,058	48	154,331	30
29	29	**State Mutual of America** (Worcester, Mass.)*	2,370,850	427,679	30	155,699	28
30	35	**Nationwide Life** (Columbus)	2,165,412	585,248	22	109,891	44
31	32	**Guardian of America** (New York)*	1,942,222	469,035	29	140,122	32
32	31	**Provident Mutual** (Philadelphia)*	1,914,725	220,211	47	127,839	36
33	33	**Home Life** (New York)*	1,912,645	300,935	39	134,020	33
34	36	**Union Mutual** (Portland, Me.)*	1,905,863	497,985	27	149,880	31
35	34	**Provident Life & Accident** (Chattanooga)	1,879,818	769,033	20	118,406	40
36	30	**Southwestern Life** (Dallas)[13]	1,862,907	278,291	42	128,354	35
37	38	**Minnesota Mutual** (St. Paul)*	1,756,391	340,559	35	110,029	43
38	37	**United Benefit** (Omaha)	1,751,886	274,711	44	129,280	34
39	43	**Aetna Life & Annuity** (Hartford)[7]	1,751,522	244,376	46	85,845	49
40	42	**General American Life** (St. Louis)*	1,710,749	568,385	23	118,939	38
41	48	**IDS Life** (Minneapolis)[14]	1,699,425	476,359	28	111,559	41
42	44	**Anchor National** (Los Angeles)	1,681,600	280,562	40	154,547	29
43	47	**Variable Annuity Life** (Houston)[15]	1,667,570	307,851	38	107,528	45
44	40	**Northwestern National** (Minneapolis)	1,657,401	327,182	36	110,057	42
45	39	**Jefferson Standard** (Greensboro, N.C.)	1,633,044	142,924	50	122,149	37
46	46	**Capitol Life** (Denver)[16]	1,556,686	403,716	32	118,821	39
47	41	**Liberty National** (Birmingham, Ala.)	1,527,948	278,597	41	103,667	47
48	45	**Life Insurance of Virginia** (Richmond)	1,504,739	177,903	49	101,857	48
49	49	**American United Life** (Indianapolis)*	1,444,890	274,484	45	105,435	46
50	50	**Bankers Life & Casualty** (Chicago)	1,319,948	552,943	24	76,538	50
		TOTALS	**370,898,970**	**59,518,463**		**24,494,958**	

Data for all companies are on the "statutory" accounting basis required by state insurance regulatory authorities.

*Indicates mutual company.

N.A. Not available.

[1]As of December 31, 1980.

[2]Includes premium income from life, accident, and health policies, annuities, and from contributions to deposit administration funds.

[3]After dividends to policyholders and federal income taxes, excluding capital gains and losses. Figures in parentheses indicate a loss.

[4]Face value of all life policies as of December 31, 1980.

[5]Change between December 31, 1979, and December 31, 1980.

[6]Includes home office, field force, and full-time agents.

NET GAIN FROM OPERATIONS[3] ($000)	MUTUAL	STOCK	LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE[4] ($000)	RANK	INCREASE IN LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE[5] ($000)	RANK	% OF INCREASE	RANK	EMPLOYEES[6] NUMBER	RANK
444,269	2		406,571,823	1	39,288,247	1	10.7	29	62,453	1
479,092	1		349,192,320	2	25,603,444	2	7.9	38	48,000	2
33,307	11		197,338,258	3	13,846,881	4	7.5	39	26,160	4
185,597	—	1	144,214,809	4	16,595,961	3	13.0	18	17,399	7
82,341	5		122,764,294	6	10,871,835	5	9.7	30	19,623	6
127,841	3		133,703,479	5	8,109,034	9	6.5	43	20,294	5
171,120	—	2	80,402,921	8	6,828,078	10	9.3	33	9,642	12
168,555	—	3	104,402,349	7	8,749,788	8	9.1	34	40,887	3
116,475	4		61,308,461	10	9,641,074	6	18.7	8	6,673	19
68,756	—	7	7,587,077	43	1,391,106	34	22.5	6	1,738	44
65,066	6		50,934,797	13	6,408,083	11	14.4	15	9,678	11
45,353	8		37,968,654	15	4,031,877	17	11.9	26	7,898	14
18,531	17		35,051,210	17	3,900,307	18	12.5	20	5,730	22
53,833	7		31,672,479	19	3,477,497	21	12.3	21	6,864	17
41,753	9		40,241,181	14	5,542,931	14	16.0	13	4,494	24
22,085	16		26,223,401	22	2,835,450	25	12.1	24	4,828	23
81,291	—	5	59,931,472	11	8,797,640	7	17.2	9	8,039	13
23,302	15		18,061,591	28	1,399,370	33	8.4	36	3,874	26
76,202	—	6	50,955,938	12	5,670,099	13	12.5	19	15,869	8
16,331	—	21	27,791,432	21	5,966,017	12	27.3	4	N.A.	
40,829	10		14,415,905	34	267,831	46	1.9	47	7,676	16
23,542	14		29,059,755	20	2,938,092	24	11.2	27	2,987	33
87,451	—	4	16,639,025	30	223,317	47	1.4	48	7,685	15
(13,396)	25		18,581,590	27	2,268,635	28	13.9	17	3,406	30
52,296	—	10	67,965,680	9	5,137,761	15	8.2	37	6,015	21
49,561	—	11	16,823,052	29	339,353	44	2.1	46	10,103	9
63,934	—	8	15,498,988	31	826,566	41	5.6	44	3,596	28
1,010	24		10,543,449	40	676,211	42	6.9	42	2,343	38
5,316	23		14,472,745	33	1,553,604	31	12.0	25	2,891	34
23,251	—	17	13,603,516	36	1,115,734	36	8.9	35	6,068	20
5,695	22		19,203,058	26	2,587,331	27	15.6	14	3,710	27
15,307	18		11,361,895	38	968,113	38	9.3	32	2,162	40
14,259	19		15,020,160	32	1,842,709	29	14.0	16	2,723	35
29,623	12		5,079,399	47	(231,841)	50	—		2,123	41
31,258	—	14	33,139,291	18	3,626,189	20	12.3	22	3,560	29
29,972	—	15	9,689,369	42	641,441	43	7.1	41	1,786	43
25,248	13		37,938,991	16	3,784,464	19	11.1	28	2,379	37
19,075	—	20	25,759,547	24	4,793,905	16	22.9	5	9,899	10
14,442	—	22	320	50	111	48	53.1	1	2,447	36
8,845	21		23,735,701	25	3,271,678	22	16.0	12	3,043	32
20,561	—	18	10,082,747	41	1,412,769	32	16.3	11	3,228	31
6,922	—	23	4,667,360	48	1,555,303	30	50.0	2	403	48
652	—	25	6,447	49	(309)	49	—		578	47
20,189	—	19	25,867,406	23	2,811,198	26	12.2	23	1,886	42
42,190	—	12	6,562,739	45	292,864	45	4.7	45	1,588	45
2,990	—	24	5,914,633	46	839,101	40	16.5	10	331	49
54,092	—	9	11,285,439	39	974,402	37	9.5	31	4,107	25
34,520	—	13	13,165,597	37	907,189	39	7.4	40	2,203	39
11,179	20		14,236,811	35	3,138,677	23	28.3	3	1,204	46
29,350	—	16	7,282,534	44	1,223,634	35	20.2	7	6,858	18
3,071,263			**2,483,931,095**		**238,740,751**				**429,131**	

[7]Wholly owned by Aetna Life & Casualty (No. 2 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[8]Wholly owned by Travelers Corp. (No. 3 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[9]Wholly owned by Lincoln National Corp. (No. 12 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[10]Company is 84% owned by Loews (No. 10 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[11]Wholly owned by Transamerica (No. 11 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[12]Wholly owned by American Brands (No. 86 on the FORTUNE 500).
[13]Wholly owned by Tenneco (No. 17 on the Fortune 500).
[14]Wholly owned by Alleghany Corp. (No. 33 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[15]Wholly owned by American General Corp. (No. 15 on the Diversified-Financial list).
[16]Wholly owned by Gulf & Western Industries (No. 57 on the FORTUNE 500).

The 50 Largest DIVERSIFIED-FINANCIAL COMPANIES (ranked by assets)

RANK '80	RANK '79	COMPANY	ASSETS[1] ($000)	REVENUES[2] ($000)	REVENUES[2] RANK	NET INCOME[3] ($000)	NET INCOME[3] RANK	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] ($000)	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] RANK
1	●	**Federal National Mortgage Assn.** (Washington, D.C.)	58,470,003	5,202,910	5	14,208	39	1,457,258	8
2	1	**Aetna Life & Casualty** (Hartford)	35,752,700	13,318,000	1	561,600	1	3,261,100	1
3	2	**Travelers Corp.** (Hartford)	21,637,986	8,790,092	2	362,739	3	2,643,125	2
4	3	**American Express** (New York)	19,709,000	5,504,000	3	376,000	2	2,162,000	3
5	5	**Merrill Lynch & Co.** (New York)	13,245,784	3,022,473	9	203,349	11	969,491	17
6	4	**H.F. Ahmanson** (Los Angeles)	13,109,603	1,317,119	22	54,322**	28	858,969	19
7	8	**INA** (Philadelphia)	10,604,000	5,255,000	4	292,738	4	1,841,585	5
8	7	**Great Western Financial** (Beverly Hills)	10,252,838	997,222	27	39,172	33	658,636	24
9	6	**First Charter Financial** (Beverly Hills)	9,676,378	955,093	29	39,206	32	798,152	22
10	9	**Loews** (New York)	9,125,112	4,535,098	6	206,099	10	1,194,589	12
11	10	**Transamerica** (San Francisco)	8,887,023	4,384,055	7	244,979	7	1,485,482	7
12	11	**Lincoln National** (Fort Wayne, Ind.)	8,470,373	2,692,911	11	175,697	12	1,311,817	10
13	12	**Continental** (New York)	8,215,970	3,419,046	8	269,192	6	2,122,756	4
14	14	**Imperial Corp. of America** (San Diego)	7,347,443	713,703	34	40,659	31	505,554	27
15	13	**American General Corp.** (Houston)[10]	7,293,328	2,291,716	12	229,906	8	1,076,156	14
16	16	**American International Group** (New York)	6,899,756	2,709,475	10	284,699	5	1,592,411	6
17	15	**Beneficial** (Wilmington)	6,030,000	1,323,000	20	94,000	18	1,084,000	13
18	21	**First Boston** (New York)	6,020,532	216,666	44	33,563	36	153,234	39
19	19	**Avco Corp.** (Greenwich, Conn.)[11]	5,843,526	2,149,906	14	118,550	17	998,685	16
20	18	**Walter E. Heller International** (Chicago)	5,728,288	747,945	33	43,011	30	340,843	29
21	24	**Golden West Financial** (Oakland, Calif.)	5,578,887	485,290	38	38,062	34	211,639	35
22	17	**Household Finance** (Prospect Heights, Ill.)	5,561,700	959,600	28	141,000	15	1,293,400	11
23	27	**E.F. Hutton Group** (New York)	4,706,635	1,125,271	25	82,630	23	259,208	33
24	23	**Gibraltar Financial Corp. of California** (Beverly Hills)	4,295,449	425,727	41	(7,934)‡	50	192,519	37
25	22	**St. Paul Companies**	4,252,380	1,868,314	16	123,625	16	1,042,950	15
26	25	**U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty** (Baltimore)	4,247,339	2,252,945	13	223,101	9	1,324,018	9
27	26	**Crum & Forster** (New York)	3,896,211	1,931,833	15	141,558	14	859,504	18
28	32	**General Re Corp.** (Greenwich, Conn.)[12]	3,654,835	1,104,253	26	155,099	13	846,354	20
29	28	**USLIFE** (New York)	3,581,587	788,549	32	88,370	22	687,632	23
30	35	**Paine Webber** (New York)[13]	3,500,335	895,666	31	(6,893)	49	108,987	43
31	36	**Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette** (New York)	3,474,451	485,099	39	8,750	40	67,965	49
32	29	**American Financial** (Cincinnati)	3,393,747	1,332,006	19	69,475	25	336,667	30
33	30	**Alleghany Corp.** (New York)	3,353,622	1,165,620	24	46,244‡	29	312,139	31
34	34	**Bache Group** (New York)[14]	2,965,953	621,957	37	26,752	37	152,320	40
35	40	**Kemper** (Long Grove, Ill.)	2,777,348	1,459,698	17	88,904	21	547,409	26
36	38	**Chubb** (New York)	2,745,528	1,291,850	23	82,302	24	638,456	25
37	33	**Reliance Group** (New York)	2,681,239	1,350,933	18	92,904	19	359,013	28
38	37	**SAFECO** (Seattle)	2,623,921	1,317,319	21	92,164	20	827,998	21
39	41	**Baldwin-United** (Cincinnati)	2,590,876	939,571	30	62,554	26	274,956	32
40	39	**Financial Federation** (Los Angeles)	2,361,796	228,424	42	2,934	45	189,302	38
41	●	**City Federal Savings & Loan Assn.** (Elizabeth, N.J.)	2,337,297	219,813	43	3,349	43	99,647	45
42	42	**PennCorp Financial** (Santa Monica)	2,267,876	479,044	40	21,752	38	256,857	34
43	●	**Shearson Loeb Rhoades** (New York)	2,267,691	652,466	36	55,805	27	144,060	41
44	43	**TRANSOHIO Financial Corp.** (Cleveland)	1,969,073	180,625	47	2,815	46	103,876	44
45	48	**American Savings & Loan Assn. of Florida** (Miami)[15]	1,935,931	186,831	46	7,405	41	58,459	50
46	45	**Northern California Savings & Loan Assn.** (Palo Alto)	1,912,394	189,925	45	3,609	42	122,512	42
47	47	**Western Financial** (Phoenix)	1,904,272	171,741	49	3,034	44	75,614	47
48	46	**Financial Corp. of Santa Barbara**	1,898,018	177,010	48	347	47	82,256	46
49	44	**Dean Witter Reynolds** (San Francisco)[16]	1,869,939	706,958	35	36,012	35	194,468	36
50	49	**Broadview Financial** (Cleveland)	1,358,075	166,375	50	(2,173)	48	68,598	48
		Totals	**364,784,048**	**94,708,143**		**5,367,245**		**38,274,626**	

●Not on last year's list.

N.A. Not available.

[1]Total assets shown as of December 31, 1980, unless otherwise noted. Only assets of consolidated subsidiaries are included. Holding companies that own commercial banks or life-insurance companies are listed here only when these subsidiaries represent less than 80% of assets.

[2]Total income during the year, including any consolidated nonfinancial revenues from manufacturing, retailing, etc., and revenues from discontinued operations when published. All companies on the list must have derived more than 50% of their revenues from two or more kinds of financial business and be publicly held.

[3]After extraordinary items and realized capital gains and losses. Figures in parentheses indicate net loss. A double asterisk (**) signifies an extraordinary credit reflecting at least 10% of the net income shown; a double dagger (‡) signifies an extraordinary charge of at least 10%.

[4]Sum of capital stock, surplus, and retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year. Redeemable preferred stock is excluded when its redemption is either mandatory or outside the control of the company.

[5]Year-end total.

[6]Earnings per share have been computed as described in footnote 6, page 116.

NET INCOME AS PERCENT OF EQUITY		EMPLOYEES[5]		EARNINGS PER SHARE[6]			GROWTH RATE 1970-80[7]		TOTAL RETURN TO INVESTORS[8]			
									1980[9]		1970-80 AVERAGE[9]	
%	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	'80($)	'79($)	'70($)	%	RANK	%	RANK	%	RANK
1.0	46	1,142	42	0.24	2.81	0.19	2.36	33	(19.41)	45	2.40	33
17.1	16	39,100	4	6.96	7.25	1.46	16.90	16	12.53	24	12.63	12
13.7	23	29,339	7	8.56	8.43	1.78	17.01	15	8.46	27	5.96	26
17.4	14	44,031	2	5.27	4.83	1.19	16.04	17	41.25	11	6.94	23
21.0	7	31,704	5	5.51	3.26	1.28	15.72	18	98.23	9	—	
6.3	38	4,300	32	2.34**	5.11	N.A.	—		(2.04)	36	—	
15.9	21	40,155	3	7.47	6.78	1.95	14.37	21	29.73	14	10.53	15
5.9	39	2,239	36	1.74	4.15	0.29	19.62	11	(11.35)	42	3.78	32
4.9	40	2,300	34	1.32	3.05	0.93	3.56	32	(7.40)	40	1.55	35
17.3	15	29,400	6	16.70	18 19	1.91	24.21	6	37.83	12	13.05	11
16.5	18	29,000	8	3.75	3.66	0.63	19.53	12	17.14	21	7.88	21
13.4	24	14,570	12	8.10	7.09	2.30	13.42	23	(2.06)	37	6.61	25
12.7	28	22,649	10	5.24	5.10	1.30	14.96	19	(1.12)	34	10.25	17
8.0	37	1,700	38	2.86	5.24	0.91	12.13	26	22.36	18	10.41	16
21.4	6	8,274	26	9.06	8.79	0.34	38.86	1	6.40	30	13.25	10
17.9	12	21,500	11	7.54	6.93	0.79	25.31	5	26.86	15	14.65	9
8.7	35	12,100	14	3.45	4.24	2.86	1.89	35	(10.34)	41	1.52	36
21.9	5	1,472	39	6.79	3.78	3.51	6.82	29	106.46	8	7.60	22
11.9	31	26,869	9	6.56	8.56	0.40	32.28	4	8.81	26	10.02	19
12.6	30	4,824	30	3.61	3.40	1.72**	7.70	28	(4.91)	38	2.26	34
18.0	11	1,128	43	1.80	1.74	0.25	21.82	10	35.84	13	15.21	6
10.9	34	78,000	1	2.88	3.33	1.98	3.82	31	(1.72)	35	0.25	38
31.9	2	10,075	18	6.16	2.90	N.A.	—		198.45	2	—	
—		1,300	41	(0.57)‡	2.12	0.35	—		(21.33)	48	5.61	29
11.9	32	11,219	16	5.90	7.77	1.65	13.59	22	0.00	33	6.66	24
16.9	17	8,650	25	7.99	8.26	0.34	37.12	2	17.07	22	12.09	14
16.5	19	9,800	22	5.04	5.19	0.88	19.07	13	6.76	29	14.91	7
18.3	10	2,021	37	7.11	6.03	0.82	24.11	7	12.94	23	10.14	18
12.9	27	4,400	31	3.60	3.95	1.09	12.69	24	7.89	28	5.89	28
—		9,764	23	(1.32)	2.24	N.A.	—		152.57	4	—	
12.9	26	2,260	35	0.97	0.43	0.33	11.38	27	119.32	6	1.25	37
20.6	8	12,000	15	2.64	6.11	0.47	18.84	14	89.91	10	15.32	5
14.8	22	7,000	29	3.91‡	5.05	0.23	32.75	3	26.20	16	16.14	4
17.6	13	7,850	27	2.82	1.55	N.A.	—		129.67	5	—	
16.2	20	12,500	13	7.03	7.08	0.93	22.42	9	18.70	19	16.32	3
12.9	25	7,600	28	6.66	7.22	1.73	14.43	20	10.26	25	4.70	31
25.9	3	9,500	24	12.51	23.33	(4.00)‡	—		25.83	17	19.87	2
11.1	33	11,200	17	4.79	6.96	1.49	12.39	25	1.82	31	9.01	20
22.8	4	10,000	19	6.40	5.78	0.81	22.96	8	119.13	7	31.17	1
1.5	45	591	50	0.70	5.34	(0.55)	—		18.52	20	12.12	13
3.4	42	1,322	40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
8.5	36	2,900	33	1.12	1.80	0.62	6.09	30	(17.90)	44	(10.15)	39
38.7	1	10,000	21	6.99	2.83	N.A.	—		260.64	1	—	
2.7	44	732	47	0.75	3.43	N.A.	—		(25.31)	49	—	
12.7	29	876	44	2.98	5.76	N.A.	—		(16.71)	43	—	
2.9	43	803	46	0.71	3.40	0.98	(3.17)	36	(5.87)	39	14.70	8
4.0	41	806	45	1.35	7.77	1.07	2.35	34	(21.20)	47	5.90	27
0.4	47	725	49	0.09	3.14	0.90	(20.57)	37	0.85	32	4.81	30
18.5	9	10,300	20	3.56	1.10	N.A.	—		178.55	3	—	
—		729	48	(0.73)	3.28	N.A.	—		(20.32)	46	—	
		612,417										

[7]Average annual growth rate, compounded. No growth rate is given if the company had a loss in either 1970 or 1980.

[8]Total return has been computed as described in footnote 8, page 117.

[9]Percentages shown are the returns received by the hypothetical investor described in footnote 8, page 117. The ten-year figures are annual averages compounded. Where corporations were substantially reorganized—e.g., because of mergers—the predecessor companies used in calculating total return are the same as those cited in the footnotes to the earnings-per-share figures.

[10]Name changed from American General Insurance on June 30, 1980.

[11]Figures are for fiscal year ending November 30, 1980.

[12]Name changed from General Reinsurance on October 31, 1980.

[13]Figures are for fiscal year ending September 26, 1980.

[14]Figures are for fiscal year ending July 31, 1980.

[15]Figures are for fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

[16]Figures are for fiscal year ending August 31, 1980.

The 50 Largest RETAILING COMPANIES (ranked by sales)

RANK '80	RANK '79	COMPANY	SALES[1] ($000)	ASSETS[2] ($000)	ASSETS[2] RANK	NET INCOME[3] ($000)	NET INCOME[3] RANK	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] ($000)	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] RANK
1	1	**Sears Roebuck** (Chicago)	25,194,900	28,053,800	1	606,000	1	7,689,000	1
2	2	**Safeway Stores** (Oakland)[10]	15,102,673	3,338,832	6	119,368	8	1,064,098	9
3	3	**K mart** (Troy, Mich.)	14,204,381	6,102,462	2	260,527	3	2,343,172	3
4	4	**J.C. Penney** (New York)	11,353,000	5,863,000	3	233,000	4	2,639,000	2
5	5	**Kroger** (Cincinnati)[10]	10,316,741	1,997,545	11	94,386	14	671,366	13
6	7	**F.W. Woolworth** (New York)	7,218,176	3,171,894	7	160,915	6	1,407,150	5
7	6	**Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea** (Montvale, N.J.)[11]	6,684,179	1,230,522	23	(3,807)	48	394,091	25
8	8	**Lucky Stores** (Dublin, Calif.)	6,468,682	1,400,601	18	90,458	16	451,613	23
9	14	**American Stores Co.** (Salt Lake City)	6,419,884	1,292,992	20	51,553	26	243,868	33
10	9	**Federated Department Stores** (Cincinnati)	6,300,686	3,575,513	5	277,727	2	1,827,105	4
11	10	**Montgomery Ward** (Chicago)[10,13]	5,496,907	3,942,230	4	(137,122)	50	1,204,136	6
12	11	**Winn-Dixie Stores** (Jacksonville)[14]	5,388,979	903,709	27	91,950	15	473,872	21
13	13	**Southland** (Dallas)	4,758,656	1,495,385	17	77,672	18	554,209	16
14	12	**City Products** (Des Plaines,Ill.)[10,15]	4,462,378	1,283,236	22	43,015	28	490,405	20
15	15	**Jewel Companies** (Chicago)	4,267,922	1,288,901	21	55,893	22	511,006	19
16	16	**Dayton Hudson** (Minneapolis)	4,033,536	2,155,234	10	146,719	7	1,066,368	8
17	17	**May Department Stores** (St. Louis)	3,172,976	2,259,344	9	116,915	9	881,492	10
18	20	**Grand Union** (Elmwood Park, N.J.)[16]	3,137,612	707,127	31	30,669	34	212,952	35
19	18	**Albertson's** (Boise)	3,039,129	627,219	34	41,621	31	208,996	36
20	24	**Wickes Companies** (San Diego)[17]	2,876,973	1,705,296	12	8,276	45	296,535	30
21	28	**ARA Services** (Philadelphia)[18]	2,806,020	1,097,065	25	42,582‡	29	462,155	22
22	19	**Carter Hawley Hale Stores** (Los Angeles)	2,632,921	1,651,368	14	58,082	21	624,617	14
23	21	**Supermarkets General** (Woodbridge, N.J.)	2,628,851	572,884	36	26,067	37	141,662	41
24	25	**R.H. Macy** (New York)[19]	2,373,531	1,328,254	19	103,026	13	594,001	15
25	22	**Rapid-American** (New York)	2,351,591	1,561,685	16	27,566	35	74,943	48
26	27	**Melville** (Harrsion, N.Y.)[10]	2,332,244	889,468	28	114,707	10	513,745	18
27	23	**Allied Stores** (New York)	2,298,838	1,620,270	15	83,906	17	753,400	11
28	29	**McDonald's** (Oak Brook, Ill.)[10]	2,215,463	2,643,369	8	220,893	5	1,140,883	7
29	31	**Dillion Companies** (Hutchinson, Kans.)[14]	2,077,265	434,943	42	27,397	36	162,850	40
30	30	**Stop & Shop Companies** (Boston)	2,059,183	474,549	39	12,163	43	135,105	42
31	32	**Associated Dry Goods** (New York)	1,952,239	1,020,871	26	52,211	25	546,142	17
32	35	**Marriott Corp.** (Washington, D.C.)[10]	1,718,725	1,214,264	24	72,030	19	311,505	28
33	39	**Wal-Mart Stores** (Bentonville, Ark.)	1,643,199	592,345	35	55,682	23	248,309	32
34	34	**Zayre** (Framingham, Mass.)	1,594,235	560,737	37	18,015	40	177,814	38
35	38	**Jack Eckerd** (Clearwater, Fla.)[19]	1,547,753	549,492	38	69,254	20	407,724	24
36	●	**Holiday Inns** (Memphis)[10]	1,533,758	1,680,103	13	108,275	12	707,961	12
37	36	**Walgreen** (Deerfield, Ill.)[20]	1,530,722	448,633	41	34,813	33	207,379	37
38	37	**Fisher Foods** (Bedford Heights, Ohio)[10]	1,412,962	341,122	45	6,703	46	83,653	45
39	40	**Tandy** (Fort Worth)[14]	1,384,637	710,298	30	112,235	11	283,125	31
40	41	**First National Supermarkets** (Maple Heights, Ohio)[16]	1,364,797	208,777	50	5,253	47	37,505	50
41	●	**Sigmor** (San Antonio)[14]	1,327,605	452,803	40	48,118	27	174,400	39
42	42	**Waldbaum** (Central Islip, N.Y.)[10]	1,271,624	220,008	49	10,828	44	76,294	47
43	43	**Giant Food** (Washington, D.C.)[11]	1,242,620	307,447	47	17,859	41	108,082	43
44	46	**National Tea** (Rosemont, Ill.)[10]	1,219,304	270,901	48	14,173**	42	89,838	44
45	33	**Food Fair** (Ft. Lauderdale)[19]	1,124,067	365,982	44	22,573**	38	58,798	49
46	44	**Mercantile Stores** (Wilmington)	1,108,076	653,000	33	42,447	30	352,339	27
47	48	**Revco D.S.** (Twinsburg, Ohio)[21]	1,092,797	367,144	43	38,916	32	214,833	34
48	50	**Zale** (Dallas)[16]	1,041,699	718,002	29	54,025	24	369,553	26
49	47	**Fed-Mart** (San Diego)[20]	1,040,415	313,446	46	(6,330)	49	80,269	46
50	●	**Marshall Field** (Chicago)	1,012,501	672,297	32	20,686	39	309,807	29
		TOTALS	**200,838,012**	**96,336,369**		**3,879,890**		**34,079,125**	

●Not on last year's list.

N.A. Not available.

[1]Net sales include all operating revenues and revenues from discontinued operations when they are published. All figures are for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1981, unless otherwise noted. Sales of subsidiaries are included when they are consolidated.

[2]Total assets are those shown at the company's year-end.

[3]After extraordinary items. Figures in parentheses indicate net losses. A double asterisk (**) signifies an extraordinary credit reflecting at least 10% of the net income shown; a double dagger (‡) signifies an extraordinary charge of at least 10%.

[4]Sum of capital stock, surplus, and retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year. Redeemable preferred stock is excluded when its redemption is either mandatory or outside the control of the company.

[5]Year-end total unless followed by a dagger (†), in which case average for the year.

[6]Earnings per share have been computed as described in footnote 6, page 116.

[7]Average annual growth rate compounded. No figure is given if the company had a loss in 1970 or 1980.

EMPLOYEES[5] NUMBER	RANK	NET INCOME AS PERCENT OF SALES %	RANK	NET INCOME AS PERCENT OF EQUITY %	RANK	EARNINGS PER SHARE[6] '80($)	'79($)	'70($)	GROWTH RATE 1970-80[7] %	RANK	TOTAL RETURN TO INVESTORS[8] 1980[9] %	RANK	1970-80 AVERAGE[9] %	RANK
390,000†	1	2.4	18	7.9	45	1.92	2.54	1.51	2.43	39	(7.85)	40	(5.16)	41
150,012	5	0.8	43	11.2	33	4.57	5.49	2.70	5.40	34	(5.76)	37	3.95	25
256,000	2	1.8	25	11.1	35	2.07	2.84	0.62	12.81	17	(20.94)	45	0.91	31
194,000	4	2.1	22	8.8	42	3.33	3.52	2.14	4.52	36	(3.08)	35	(4.76)	40
124,642	7	0.9	40	14.1	26	3.41	3.13	1.50	8.56	25	21.84	13	7.88	17
196,527†	3	2.2	20	11.4	32	5.30	6.02	2.43	8.11	28	5.48	29	2.30	28
58,000	18	—				(0.15)	(2.10)	2.15	—		(39.12)	47	(13.56)	45
65,000	14	1.4	30	20.0	9	1.80	2.01	0.72	9.60	23	3.77	32	5.76	21
63,000	15	0.8	42	21.1	8	4.11	4.36	0.96[12]	15.65	14	(16.71)	43	6.56	19
116,600	10	4.4	7	15.2	22	5.74	4.21	1.89	11.75	20	9.59	24	0.65	33
131,994†	6	—				N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
60,700	16	1.7	26	19.4	11	3.42	3.33	1.09	12.11	19	4.75	31	8.15	16
44,600	27	1.6	27	14.0	27	3.29	3.73	0.88	14.10	15	(23.30)	46	3.99	24
58,000	17	1.0	39	8.8	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
55,000†	20	1.3	33	10.9	36	4.76	4.54	2.24	7.83	29	37.56	7	5.08	22
70,000†	11	3.6	13	13.8	29	6.16	8.10	1.16	18.17	7	7.62	27	8.91	14
66,000†	13	3.7	11	13.3	30	4.01	3.93	1.39	11.18	21	16.68	17	6.81	18
33,000	29	1.0	38	14.4	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
28,000	32	1.4	31	19.9	10	2.70	2.49	0.41	20.74	5	10.16	23	16.91	3
43,219	28	0.3	47	2.8	47	0.50	3.49	0.98	(6.51)	43	(13.21)	41	(3.43)	38
120,000	8	1.5	28	9.2	40	3.61‡	5.23	2.35	4.39	38	(0.73)	34	(6.23)	42
55,000†	19	2.2	21	9.3	39	2.11	2.67	1.36	4.49	37	13.25	21	1.39	30
30,000	31	1.0	37	18.4	13	3.13	2.67	0.97	12.43	18	17.25	16	4.08	23
45,000†	25	4.3	8	17.3	15	6.48	4.85	1.38	16.73	11	22.04	12	10.82	8
46,000	24	1.2	34	36.8	3	3.55	4.55	1.82‡	6.91	32	11.60	22	12.54	6
50,812	22	4.9	5	22.3	7	4.54	4.04	0.89	17.70	9	32.18	9	9.27	13
54,000	21	3.6	12	11.1	34	4.11	4.41	0.86	16.93	10	(5.55)	37	10.24	10
117,000	9	10.0	1	19.4	12	5.49	4.68	0.49	27.33	3	14.10	20	12.60	5
23,426	38	1.3	32	16.8	17	1.70	2.08	0.38	16.16	12	9.44	25	13.58	4
28,000	33	0.6	44	9.0	41	3.01	3.70	1.44	7.65	31	5.28	30	3.41	26
49,750†	23	2.7	17	9.6	38	3.86	3.25	2.32	5.22	35	24.05	10	(0.04)	35
67,300	12	4.2	9	23.1	5	2.61	1.96	0.38	21.25	4	86.94	3	10.24	11
27,000	36	3.4	16	22.4	6	1.73	1.34	0.08	35.99	1	75.18	4	34.42	2
28,000	35	1.1	36	10.1	37	3.42	3.30	1.62	7.76	30	97.52	2	(3.75)	39
25,100	37	4.5	6	17.0	16	2.92	2.53	0.57	17.75	8	23.25	11	8.29	15
45,000	26	7.1	3	15.3	21	2.92	1.76	1.32	8.26	26	53.82	5	(0.89)	37
28,000	34	2.3	19	16.8	18	5.12	4.54	1.48	13.21	16	20.65	14	11.18	7
15,000	44	0.5	45	8.0	44	1.05	(1.14)	0.90	1.55	40	(14.44)	42	(0.38)	36
22,000	39	8.1	2	39.6	1	4.47	3.23	0.28	31.92	2	216.00	1	34.55	1
17,000	43	0.4	46	14.0	28	1.24	0.96	N.A.	—		9.43	26	—	
5,245†	50	3.6	14	27.6	4	3.59	1.55	NA.	—		5.56	28	—	
6,000	49	0.9	41	14.2	25	4.27	3.09	0.98	15.86	13	17.71	15	6.52	20
12,900	45	1.4	29	16.5	19	3.64	3.40	1.91	6.66	33	1.81	33	9.73	12
12,000†	46	1.2	35	15.8	20	1.42	1.31	1.30	0.89	41	14.81	19	(7.18)	43
11,000	47	2.0	24	38.4	2	3.06**	(27.94)	1.39	8.21	27	34.64	8	(10.66)	44
18,000	41	3.8	10	12.0	31	7.20	7.25	2.83	9.79	22	(6.74)	39	0.68	32
17,500	42	3.6	15	18.1	14	2.88	2.51	0.52	18.67	6	16.61	18	10.71	9
19,000	40	5.2	4	14.6	23	4.50	3.21	1.90	9.00	24	41.86	6	1.44	29
10,800	48	—				(2.10)	(5.54)	1.53	—		(19.46)	44	2.39	27
30,100	30	2.0	23	6.7	46	1.93	1.85	1.82	0.59	42	(4.73)	36	0.31	34
3,240,227														

[8]Total return has been computed as described in footnote 8, page 117.

[9]Percentages shown are the returns received by the hypothetical investor described in footnote 8, page 117. The ten-year figures are annual averages, compounded. Where corporations were substantially reorganized—e.g., because of mergers—the predecessor companies used in calculating total return are the same as those cited in the footnotes to the earnings-per-share figures.

[10]Figures are for fiscal year ending December 31, 1980.

[11]Figures are for fiscal year ending February 23, 1980.

[12]Figure is for Skaggs.

[13]Wholly owned by Mobil (No. 2 on the FORTUNE 500).

[14]Figures are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1980.

[15]Wholly owned by Household Finance (No. 22 on the Diversified-Financial list).

[16]Figures are for fiscal year ending March 31, 1980.

[17]Name changed from Wickes Corp. to Wickes Companies on August 12, 1980, when company acquired Gamble-Skogmo (1979: No. 26).

[18]Figures are for fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

[19]Figures are for fiscal year ending July 31, 1980.

[20]Figures are for fiscal year ending August 31, 1980.

[21]Figures are for fiscal year ending May 31, 1980.

The 50 Largest TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES (ranked by operating revenues)

RANK '80	RANK '79	COMPANY	OPERATING REVENUES[1] ($000)	ASSETS[2] ($000)	ASSETS[2] RANK	NET INCOME[3] ($000)	NET INCOME[3] RANK	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] ($000)	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] RANK
1	2	**UAL** (Elk Grove, Ill.)	5,041,335	4,041,458	5	21,008	30	1,164,100	8
2	1	**Trans World Corp.** (New York)	5,018,281	3,184,975	8	67,606**	18	3,184,975	1
3	●	**CSX Corp.** (Richmond, Va.)[10]	4,841,350	7,523,101	1	281,607	3	2,873,065	2
4	3	**United Parcel Service** (Greenwich, Conn.)	4,025,169	1,346,792	22	188,669	10	632,790	16
5	9	**Pan American World Airways** (New York)[12]	4,016,060	3,365,588	6	80,266	15	805,563	14
6	5	**Burlington Northern** (St. Paul)[13]	3,953,640	5,267,005	3	222,874	7	2,430,545	3
7	4	**American Airlines** (Dallas-Fort Worth)	3,820,978	3,277,883	7	(75,792)**	48	695,064	15
8	6	**Eastern Air Lines** (Miami)	3,452,542	2,816,177	12	(17,358)**	42	435,456	18
9	8	**Santa Fe Industries** (Chicago)	3,215,000	4,330,200	4	301,800	2	2,305,500	4
10	10	**Delta Air Lines** (Atlanta)[14]	2,956,960	2,042,539	17	93,158	14	921,969	10
11	7	**Southern Pacific** (San Francisco)	2,859,666	5,329,894	2	155,946	13	2,169,042	5
12	12	**Missouri Pacific Corp.** (St. Louis)	2,237,432	2,730,161	14	166,065	12	908,938	12
13	14	**Consolidated Freightways** (San Francisco)	1,653,604	784,060	31	9,976‡	34	337,815	21
14	18	**Northwest Airlines** (St. Paul)	1,639,330	1,532,539	21	7,084	35	839,042	13
15	15	**Southern Ry.** (Washington, D.C.)	1,637,712	3,164,815	9	180,918	11	1,342,297	7
16	16	**Norfolk & Western Ry.** (Roanoke)	1,576,273	2,921,862	11	232,416	6	1,578,351	6
17	●	**Tiger International** (Los Angeles)	1,562,270	2,758,425	13	42,375	22	446,279	17
18	17	**Braniff International** (Dallas-Fort Worth)	1,452,130	1,107,368	23	(131,436)	49	30,837	46
19	20	**Natomas** (San Francisco)	1,375,531	1,798,123	19	208,370	9	961,928	9
20	27	**Seatrain Lines** (New York)[14]	1,257,495	913,414	27	(35,258)	47	(12,491)	50
21	21	**Sohio Pipe Line** (Cleveland)[16]	1,184,857	3,107,124	10	381,733	1	144,520	35
22	19	**Roadway Express** (Akron)	1,154,862	586,031	35	42,855‡	21	333,620	22
23	23	**Western Air Lines** (Los Angeles)	995,755	917,048	26	(29,632)	46	197,346	31
24	24	**Continental Air Lines** (Los Angeles)	992,019	784,149	30	(20,704)	43	190,874	33
25	25	**Illinois Central Gulf Railroad** (Chicago)[17]	986,906	1,880,453	18	44,429	20	917,402	11
26	29	**USAir** (Washington, D.C.)	971,825	714,771	33	60,386	19	271,798	26
27	22	**Leaseway Transportation** (Cleveland)	943,856	778,814	32	41,002‡	23	233,969	27
28	28	**Chicago & North Western Transportation** (Chicago)	935,672	834,430	29	39,034	24	116,341	38
29	33	**Republic Airlines** (Minneapolis)	916,715	1,036,226	25	(24,662)	45	117,627	37
30	31	**Arco Pipe Line** (Independence, Kans.)[19]	833,733	2,364,374	15	241,419	5	215,437	28
31	30	**Exxon Pipeline** (Houston)[20]	831,880	2,217,616	16	263,025	4	352,473	20
32	26	**Yellow Freight System** (Overland Park, Kans.)	776,461	448,554	39	(13,749)‡	41	192,033	32
33	34	**McLean Trucking** (Winston-Salem)[14]	724,889	303,195	45	(2,432)	39	102,950	41
34	36	**BP Pipelines** (San Francisco)	590,810	1,658,234	20	216,247	8	273,162	25
35	40	**Piedmont Aviation** (Winston-Salem)	484,012	380,383	42	16,062	31	99,110	42
36	39	**Frontier Airlines** (Denver)	468,865	349,637	44	23,214	29	121,116	36
37	●	**Telecom Corp.** (Houston)[21]	466,858	253,376	46	(21,544)‡	44	47,859	45
38	41	**Alexander & Baldwin** (Honolulu)	461,278	655,492	34	71,860	17	328,066	23
39	38	**Allied Van Lines** (Broadview, Ill.)	444,163	57,375	50	1,319‡	38	16,058	48
40	●	**Federal Express** (Memphis)[22]	415,379	398,127	40	38,730	25	171,589	34
41	35	**Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific RR** (Chicago)	405,990	884,640	28	(183,296)	50	112,174	39
42	42	**PSA** (San Diego)	370,204	393,599	41	12,653	33	94,029	43
43	44	**RLC Corp.** (Wilmington)[23]	350,496	351,709	43	14,812‡	32	104,430	40
44	43	**Rio Grande Industries** (Denver)	349,927	537,591	37	34,180	26	288,222	24
45	48	**United Van Lines** (Fenton, Mo.)	343,990	64,895	49	1,465	37	13,644	49
46	46	**Arkansas Best** (Fort Smith, Ark.)	340,477	164,326	47	(10,790)‡	40	30,652	47
47	●	**Kansas City Southern Industries** (Kansas City)	323,511	543,928	36	30,590	28	199,994	30
48	47	**Soo Line RR** (Minneapolis)	314,265	485,293	38	34,045	27	211,796	29
49	●	**Overseas Shipholding Group** (New York)	304,801	1,067,901	24	79,062	16	423,269	19
50	50	**Bekins** (Glendale, Calif.)	294,945	108,710	48	2,606‡	36	50,433	44
		TOTALS	**76,572,209**	**84,564,380**		**3,384,213**		**30,023,058**	

●Not on last year's list.

N.A. Not available.

[1]Consolidated operating revenues include those from non-transportation activities and sales from discontinued operations when these are published. All figures are for the year ending December 31, 1980, unless otherwise noted. All companies must derive more than 50% of their operating revenues from carrier operations and file public financial statements. Companies primarily engaged in freight forwarding, express shipping, or rental of vehicles are excluded.

[2]Total assets shown as of company's year-end.

[3]Net income for all railroads has been calculated according to generally accepted accounting principles. Figures in parentheses indicate a loss. A double asterisk (**) signifies an extraordinary credit reflecting at least 10% of the earnings shown; a double dagger (‡) signifies an extraordinary charge of at least 10%.

[4]Sum of capital stock, surplus, and retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year. Redeemable preferred stock is excluded when its redemption is either mandatory or outside the control of the company.

[5]Year-end total unless followed by a dagger (†), in which case average for the year.

[6]Earnings per share have been computed as described in footnote 6, page 116.

EMPLOYEES[5] NUMBER	RANK	NET INCOME AS PERCENT OF OPERATING REVENUES %	RANK	EQUITY %	RANK	EARNINGS PER SHARE[6] '80($)	'79($)	'70($)	GROWTH RATE 1970-80[7] %	RANK	TOTAL RETURN TO INVESTORS[8] 1980[9] %	RANK	1970-80[9] AVERAGE %	RANK
71,000†	3	0.4	37	1.8	37	0.70	(2.50)	(2.33)	—		(20.67)	39	(0.33)	35
93,358	2	1.3	32	2.1	36	2.84**	(0.41)	(6.39)	—		13.85	26	3.01	31
70,000†	4	5.8	17	9.8	28	7.13	6.84[11]	2.40[11]	11.50	17	128.07	5	11.38	17
111,000†	1	4.7	21	29.8	6	4.47	1.97	N.A.	—		—		—	
48,974	7	2.0	31	10.0	27	1.13	1.07	(1.38)	—		(29.17)	40	(9.96)	39
56,712†	5	5.6	18	9.2	30	7.55	6.56	1.01	22.28	6	133.50	4	17.47	9
43,000	8	—		—		(3.06)**	2.63	(1.30)	—		(10.12)	37	(8.00)	38
40,000	10	—		—		(0.97)**	2.10	0.39	—		(4.77)	34	(6.93)	37
42,500†	9	9.4	13	13.1	22	10.42	8.08	1.59‡	20.68	9	102.12	7	21.06	5
35,043	11	3.2	29	10.1	26	4.69	6.88	2.33	7.25	21	53.85	17	7.62	24
54,300	6	5.5	19	7.2	32	5.78	6.67	3.98	3.80	22	28.81	23	7.74	23
21,632†	14	7.4	15	18.3	13	10.70	11.68	1.07[15]	25.89	4	105.96	6	30.09	1
23,444†	12	0.6	34	3.0	35	0.75‡	5.06	0.70	0.69	23	4.56	30	8.96	22
12,748	24	0.4	35	0.8	38	0.33	3.35	2.11	(16.93)	25	(11.13)	38	3.43	30
21,292†	15	11.0	9	13.5	20	11.57	10.39	2.86	15.00	13	55.90	16	14.75	13
23,051†	13	14.7	8	14.7	18	7.36	6.36	2.05	13.64	14	57.62	15	13.59	15
14,769	19	2.7	30	9.5	29	2.68	3.03	1.27	7.75	20	26.58	25	7.04	25
11,500	25	—		—		(6.57)	(2.21)	(0.13)	—		(39.94)	42	(2.57)	36
4,500	37	15.1	7	22.6	7	4.02	2.78	0.20**	35.00	3	148.67	3	20.21	6
1,900	44	—		—		(2.44)	(2.42)	1.28**	—		(67.87)	43	(18.99)	40
230†	49	32.2	2	264.1	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
19,800	17	3.7	26	12.8	23	2.18‡	2.85	0.46	16.83	11	36.60	22	16.92	10
9,917	29	—		—		(2.46)	2.99	0.04	—		(9.64)	36	6.19	28
10,614	26	—		—		(1.35)	(0.87)	0.29	—		11.04	28	(0.20)	33
20,000†	16	4.5	22	4.8	34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
10,379	27	6.2	16	22.2	9	4.71	2.64	0.17**	39.40	2	155.67	2	5.55	29
16,000	18	4.3	23	17.5	14	3.46‡	3.62	0.11	41.18	1	37.65	21	15.54	11
14,095†	21	4.2	25	33.6	5	8.79	0.85**	N.A.	—		351.85	1	—	
14,709	20	—		—		(1.19)	0.70	0.21‡[18]	—		3.25	31	10.74	18
858	47	29.0	4	112.1	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
900	46	31.6	3	74.6	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
13,250	23	—		—		(0.97)	1.45	0.51	—		12.14	27	9.28	20
13,767	22	—		—		(0.43)	1.44	0.67	—		(29.74)	41	(0.33)	34
40†	50	36.6	1	79.2	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—		—		—	
5,702	34	3.3	28	16.2	15	3.32	2.86	(0.93)‡	—		1.55	33	15.35	12
5,622	35	5.0	20	19.2	11	2.76	2.58	(0.70)	—		47.51	19	14.60	14
10,150	28	—		—		(5.83)‡	2.70	(0.69)**	—		(5.18)	35	12.66	16
3,800	41	15.6	6	21.9	10	7.89	3.89	1.13	21.45	8	28.61	24	18.17	7
1,043	45	0.3	38	8.2	31	1.07‡	0.70	0.46	8.81	19	88.89	9	—	
6,806†	31	9.3	14	22.6	8	4.11	2.48	N.A.	—		89.79	8	—	
8,692†	30	—		—		(84.08)	(31.61)	(2.11)	—		85.94	10	10.58	19
3,283	42	3.4	27	13.5	21	3.58	6.60	1.52	8.94	18	78.18	11	7.00	26
3,900	40	4.2	24	14.2	19	1.24‡	2.28	0.36	13.16	15	43.85	20	9.16	21
4,275	38	9.8	11	11.9	24	7.13	7.41	1.75	15.08	12	76.07	13	17.48	8
619	48	0.4	36	10.7	25	262.00	328.00	86.83	11.68	16	—		—	
6,057	33	—		—		(2.92)‡	(0.21)	1.12	—		2.53	32	0.53	32
4,000	39	9.5	12	15.3	17	6.35	5.12	1.24	17.74	10	76.46	12	22.48	3
4,568†	36	10.8	10	16.1	16	4.48	3.63	0.53	23.79	5	53.15	18	25.13	2
2,320†	43	25.9	5	18.7	12	4.59	3.83	0.63	21.97	7	64.74	14	22.20	4
6,700	32	0.9	33	5.2	33	0.67‡	0.54	1.12	(5.01)	24	8.37	29	6.74	27
1,022,819														

[7]Average annual growth rate, compounded. No growth rate is given if the company had a loss in 1970 or 1980.
[8]Total return has been computed as described in footnote 8, page 117.
[9]Percentages shown are the returns received by the hypothetical investor described in footnote 8, page 117. The ten-year figures are annual averages, compounded. Where corporations were substantially reorganized—e.g., because of mergers—the predecessor companies used in calculating total return are the same as those cited in the footnote to the earnings-per-share figures.
[10]Formed by merger of Chessie System (1979: No. 13) and Seaboard Coast Line Industries (1979: No. 11) on November 1, 1980.
[11]Figure is for Seaboard Coast Line Industries.
[12]Acquired National Airlines (1979: No. 32) on October 26, 1980.
[13]Acquired St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (1979: No. 37) on November 21, 1980.
[14]Figures are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1980.
[15]Figure is for Mississippi River Corp.
[16]Wholly owned by Standard Oil of Ohio (No. 23 on the FORTUNE 500).
[17]Wholly owned by IC Industries (No. 90 on the FORTUNE 500).
[18]Figure is for North Central Airlines.
[19]Wholly owned by Atlantic Richfield (No. 11 on the FORTUNE 500).
[20]Wholly owned by Exxon (No. 1 on the FORTUNE 500).
[21]Acquired Spector Industries (1979: No. 45) on December 31, 1980.
[22]Figures are for fiscal year ending May 31, 1980.
[23]Figures are for fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

The 50 Largest UTILITIES (ranked by assets)

RANK '80	RANK '79	COMPANY	ASSETS[1] ($000)	OPERATING REVENUES[2] ($000)	RANK	NET INCOME[3] ($000)	RANK	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY[4] ($000)	RANK
1	1	**American Telephone & Telegraph** (New York)	125,450,800	50,791,200	1	6,079,700	1	51,407,300	1
2	2	**General Telephone & Electronics** (Stamford, Conn.)	19,720,457	9,978,875	2	477,876	3	4,623,953	2
3	3	**Southern Company** (Atlanta)	11,466,555	3,763,483	6	344,395	6	2,834,736	7
4	4	**Pacific Gas & Electric** (San Francisco)	11,295,203	5,258,899	3	524,770	2	3,726,870	4
5	6	**American Electric Power** (Columbus)	10,951,984	3,756,464	7	348,377	5	3,095,346	5
6	5	**Commonwealth Edison** (Chicago)	10,177,142	3,324,043	12	382,003	4	4,025,015	3
7	8	**Southern California Edison** (Rosemead, Calif.)	7,733,898	3,661,117	8	317,536	8	2,529,577	9
8	7	**Consolidated Edison** (New York)	7,459,681	3,947,165	5	334,676	7	2,883,489	6
9	9	**Middle South Utilities** (New Orleans)	7,334,879	2,342,228	22	195,907	20	1,905,528	15
10	10	**Public Service Electric & Gas** (Newark)	6,724,860	2,994,054	16	281,717	11	2,646,928	8
11	12	**Texas Utilities** (Dallas)	6,552,972	2,174,553	24	297,844	10	2,090,520	12
12	11	**Virginia Electric & Power** (Richmond)	6,491,464	2,119,774	26	241,620	12	2,208,030	11
13	13	**Duke Power** (Charlotte)	6,328,174	1,682,822	32	311,091	9	1,969,140	14
14	14	**Consumers Power** (Jackson, Mich.)	6,276,596	2,303,983	23	223,798	14	1,586,495	17
15	16	**Detroit Edison**	5,741,686	1,812,514	29	188,566	21	1,842,420	16
16	15	**Philadelphia Electric**	5,702,549	2,123,394	25	227,131	13	2,380,416	10
17	18	**Florida Power & Light** (Miami)	5,492,053	2,347,278	21	198,318	19	1,524,285	18
18	17	**General Public Utilities** (Parsippany, N.J.)	5,042,972	1,831,741	28	20,591	49	1,414,223	23
19	21	**Houston Industries**	4,432,938	2,368,583	20	183,981	22	1,498,543	21
20	19	**American Natural Resources** (Detroit)	4,383,491	3,038,546	13	113,219	42	1,051,407	34
21	22	**Pennsylvania Power & Light** (Allentown, Pa.)	4,300,080	885,451	46	179,759	24	1,992,892	13
22	24	**Carolina Power & Light** (Raleigh)	4,241,607	1,075,604	42	161,388	28	1,519,386	19
23	23	**Central & South West** (Dallas)	4,219,589	1,731,327	31	206,077	17	1,366,314	24
24	20	**United Telecommunications** (Westwood, Kans.)	4,205,962	1,911,660	27	177,336	25	1,196,873	27
25	29	**Ohio Edison** (Akron)	3,979,965	1,080,869	40	135,150	33	1,332,482	25
26	28	**Long Island Lighting** (Mineola, N.Y.)	3,917,746	1,276,938	35	205,018	18	1,484,181	22
27	25	**Columbia Gas System** (Wilmington)	3,861,861	3,636,507	9	170,791	26	1,191,455	28
28	27	**Niagara Mohawk Power** (Syracuse, N.Y.)	3,808,819	1,777,115	30	162,639	27	1,508,001	20
29	31	**Northeast Utilities** (Berlin, Conn.)	3,627,742	1,324,545	34	88,752	47	917,244	43
30	33	**Pacific Power & Light** (Portland, Ore.)	3,559,071	975,433	44	133,866	34	967,072	41
31	32	**Union Electric** (St. Louis)	3,552,104	1,077,876	41	154,737	29	1,324,904	26
32	38	**Internorth** (Omaha)[10]	3,485,618	3,037,764	14	211,722	16	1,178,580	29
33	30	**Texas Eastern Corp.** (Houston)	3,314,873	4,272,554	4	219,757	15	1,136,128	32
34	34	**Peoples Energy** (Chicago)[11,12]	3,288,074	3,016,237	15	137,564	32	1,136,778	31
35	41	**Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line** (Houston)	3,228,455	2,472,235	19	183,700	23	998,562	38
36	35	**Continental Telephone** (Atlanta)	3,207,552	1,267,724	36	122,932	36	863,903	45
37	40	**Cleveland Electric Illuminating**	3,094,462	893,566	45	125,383	35	1,007,802	37
38	36	**Baltimore Gas & Electric**	3,073,013	1,226,442	37	139,399	31	1,010,941	36
39	39	**Transco Companies** (Houston)	3,049,250	2,627,787	17	120,256	38	534,728	49
40	37	**Allegheny Power System** (New York)	3,009,892	1,159,502	38	103,748	45	863,217	46
41	26	**El Paso** (Houston)	2,990,737	3,543,436	10	(302,995)	50	436,468	50
42	44	**Arizona Public Service** (Phoenix)	2,928,484	765,760	48	143,290	30	1,169,212	30
43	45	**Gulf States Utilities** (Beaumont, Tex.)	2,925,701	1,005,226	43	117,189	40	763,196	47
44	47	**Public Service Co. of Indiana** (Plainfield)	2,808,877	645,688	50	122,687	37	1,079,401	33
45	42	**Northern States Power** (Minneapolis)	2,735,267	1,159,052	39	111,283	43	1,046,312	35
46	43	**Consolidated Natural Gas** (Pittsburgh)	2,735,230	2,503,054	18	118,488	39	991,876	40
47	46	**Pacific Lighting** (Los Angeles)	2,661,672	3,328,150	11	107,036	44	871,244	44
48	48	**Northern Indiana Public Service** (Hammond, Ind.)	2,539,015	1,366,525	33	72,320	48	715,022	48
49	●	**Illinois Power** (Decatur)	2,467,191	883,370	47	113,562	41	966,276	42
50	50	**Duquesne Light** (Pittsburgh)	2,443,463	689,465	49	92,962	46	995,944	39
		TOTALS	**374,021,726**	**164,237,578**		**15,128,912**		**129,810,615**	

●Not on last year's list.

[1]Assets shown as of December 31, 1980, unless otherwise noted. Only assets of consolidated subsidiaries are included.

[2]Gross receipts from operations during the 1980 fiscal year, including any non-utility revenues from manufacturing, transportation, etc., and revenues from discontinued operations when they are published.

[3]After extraordinary items. Figures in parentheses indicate net losses.

[4]Sum of capital stock, surplus, and retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year. Common and preferred stock of subsidiaries have been excluded. Redeemable preferred stock is excluded when its redemption is either mandatory or outside the control of the company.

[5]Year-end total, unless followed by a dagger (†), in which case average for the year.

NET INCOME AS PERCENT OF EQUITY		EMPLOYEES[5]		EARNINGS PER SHARE[6]			GROWTH RATE 1970-80[7]		TOTAL RETURN TO INVESTORS[8] 1980[9]		1970-80 AVERAGE[9]	
%	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	'80($)	'79($)	'70($)	%	RANK	%	RANK	%	RANK
11.8	27	1,044,041	1	8.19	8.04	3.99	7.46	7	1.43	37	6.84	13
10.3	39	200,534	2	2.94	4.20	2.11	3.37	24	6.09	26	6.12	14
12.1	23	27,940	4	2.23	1.51	1.94	1.40	35	20.07	8	1.97	39
14.1	13	27,582	5	3.60	3.55	2.47	3.84	22	0.26	42	3.03	32
11.3	32	26,659	6	2.41	2.29	2.30	0.47	41	6.87	23	4.04	26
9.5	46	16,400	10	2.97	2.51	2.95	0.07	43	3.61	32	1.28	41
12.6	18	14,157	13	3.50	4.56	2.71	2.59	32	15.93	12	5.73	17
11.6	30	23,156†	7	4.67	4.51	2.30	7.34	8	13.63	16	8.14	11
10.3	40	12,406	15	2.01	2.13	1.61	2.24	34	3.62	31	(0.32)	48
10.6	36	12,326	16	3.22	2.85	2.46	2.73	30	0.21	43	4.54	23
14.2	10	14,389	12	3.18	2.45	1.67	6.65	12	14.68	14	0.88	43
10.9	33	10,580	21	1.93	1.63	1.80	0.70	40	12.17	18	0.76	45
15.8	5	19,612	9	3.08	2.88	1.57	6.97	11	16.38	11	5.16	19
14.1	12	12,577†	14	3.08	3.24	2.95	0.43	42	0.58	39	2.53	37
10.2	41	10,789	20	1.75	1.90	1.88	(0.71)	45	0.80	38	3.02	33
9.5	45	9,721†	23	2.00	1.86	1.84	0.84	39	4.00	30	4.39	24
13.0	17	11,084	19	3.94	4.22	1.98	7.12	10	15.06	13	2.88	36
1.5	49	11,490	18	0.34	1.56	1.83	(15.49)	49	(42.00)	50	(5.94)	50
12.3	21	8,768	26	4.71	4.84	2.56	6.29	14	7.05	22	1.07	42
10.8	35	15,987	11	4.89	6.47	3.38	3.76	23	11.98	19	9.18	8
9.0	48	7,702	32	2.64	3.32	1.97	2.97	28	(0.13)	45	4.80	21
10.6	38	6,522	39	2.73	3.06	1.56	5.76	16	6.06	27	4.63	22
15.1	7	8,345	29	2.45	2.27	1.43	5.53	17	1.78	36	0.82	44
14.8	8	29,320	3	2.47	2.63	1.15	7.94	6	(4.76)	48	4.81	20
10.1	42	7,453	35	1.52	1.80	1.84	(1.89)	47	1.94	35	2.12	38
13.8	15	5,669	42	2.53	2.41	1.95	2.64	31	8.16	21	3.01	34
14.3	9	11,509†	17	5.02	4.39	2.80	6.01	15	13.41	17	9.02	9
10.8	34	9,700	24	1.87	2.00	1.48	2.37	33	0.00	44	5.61	18
9.7	44	7,560	33	1.31	1.22	1.16	1.22	36	(0.28)	46	4.18	25
13.8	14	8,436	28	2.53	2.46	1.67	4.24	21	28.70	5	8.48	10
11.7	29	6,914	37	2.10	1.73	1.92	0.90	38	2.96	33	3.04	31
18.0	4	10,510	22	4.70	4.09	1.06	16.06	1	53.76	1	18.96	2
19.3	2	5,500	44	8.72	7.18	2.70	12.44	2	23.61	7	11.58	6
12.1	24	8,250	31	5.01	5.29	2.69	6.42	13	28.05	6	13.59	5
18.4	3	6,800	38	4.86	4.01	1.57	11.96	3	53.16	2	14.19	3
14.2	11	19,679	8	2.13	2.15	1.40	4.29	20	6.25	25	1.89	40
12.4	19	4,991	45	2.26	2.42	2.01	1.18	37	2.31	34	2.97	35
13.8	16	8,672	27	3.64	3.40	2.77	2.77	29	0.43	40	3.55	29
22.5	1	2,594	50	4.72	2.96	1.78	10.24	4	36.64	4	19.54	1
12.0	25	5,720	41	2.59	2.41	1.89	3.20	26	0.31	41	3.61	28
		8,300	30	(6.40)	2.99	1.22‡	—		17.50	10	11.42	7
12.3	22	5,538	43	2.75	2.90	1.73	4.74	19	14.12	15	5.84	15
15.4	6	4,204†	48	2.05	1.74	1.49	3.24	25	18.29	9	0.54	47
11.4	31	4,868	46	3.21	3.79	1.98	4.95	18	(1.33)	47	3.79	27
10.6	37	7,285	36	3.23	3.51	2.41	2.97	27	6.60	24	5.83	16
11.9	26	7,525	34	5.73	6.30	2.61	8.18	5	45.20	3	14.10	4
12.3	20	9,435	25	4.04	3.80	2.03	7.12	9	9.17	20	7.27	12
10.1	43	6,253	40	1.47	1.86	2.12	(3.60)	48	(5.43)	49	(2.04)	49
11.8	28	3,949	49	2.87	2.70	2.39	(0.07)	44	5.64	29	0.65	46
9.3	47	4,464	47	1.82	1.81	2.12	(1.51)	46	5.88	28	3.17	30
		1,773,865										

[6]Earnings per share have been computed as described in footnote 6, page 116.

[7]Average annual growth rate, compounded. No figure is given if the company had a loss in either 1970 or 1980.

[8]Total return has been computed as described in footnote 8, page 117.

[9]Percentages shown are the returns received by the hypothetical investor described in footnote 8, page 117. The ten-year figures are annual averages, compounded.

[10]Name changed from Northern Natural Gas on March 28, 1980.

[11]Name changed from Peoples Gas on February 1, 1980.

[12]Figures are for fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF THE "50 LARGEST" LISTS

KEY
B—Commercial-Banking Companies (page 116)
L—Life-Insurance Companies (page 118)
F—Diversified-Financial Companies (page 120)
R—Retailing Companies (page 122)
T—Transportation Companies (page 124)
U—Utilities (page 128)

Most of the figures in this issue of the FORTUNE Direc were prepared by reporter Anne B. Pillsbury. The fig on per-share earnings and on total return to inves were prepared by Claudine Knight.

COMPANY	RANK
ARA Services	R21
ARCO Pipe Line	T30
Aetna Life	L 4
Aetna Life & Annuity	L39
Aetna Life & Casualty	F 2
Ahmanson (H.F.)	F 6
Albertson's	R19
Alexander & Baldwin	T38
Alleghany Corp.	F33
Allegheny Power System	U40
Allied Stores	R27
Allied Van Lines	T39
American Airlines	T 7
American Electric Power	U 5
American Express	F 4
American Financial	F32
American General Corp.	F15
American International Group	F16
American National	L26
American Natural Resources	U20
American S&L Assn. of Florida	F45
American Stores	R 9
American Telephone & Telegraph	U 1
American United Life	L49
AmeriTrust Corp.	B41
Anchor National	L42
Arizona Public Service	U42
Arkansas Best	T46
Associated Dry Goods	R31
Avco Corp.	F19
BP Pipelines	T34
Bache Group	F34
Baldwin-United	F39
Baltimore Gas & Electric	U38
BancOhio Corp.	B46
Bank of New York Co.	B25
BankAmerica Corp.	B 2
Bankers Life	L13
Bankers Life & Casualty	L50
Bankers Trust New York Corp.	B 8
Bekins	T50
Beneficial	F17
Braniff International	T18
Broadview Financial	F50
Burlington Northern	T 6
CSX Corp.	T 3
Capitol Life	L46
Carolina Power & Light	U22
Carter Hawley Hale Stores	R22
Central & South West	U23
Chase Manhattan Corp.	B 3
Chemical New York Corp.	B 7
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific RR	T41
Chicago & North Western Transportation	T28
Chubb	F36
Citicorp	B 1
City Federal Savings & Loan Assn.	F41
City Products	R14
Cleveland Electric Illuminating	U37
Columbia Gas System	U27
Commonwealth Edison	U 6
Connecticut General Life	L 7
Connecticut Mutual	L16
Consolidated Edison	U 8
Consolidated Freightways	T13
Consolidated Natural Gas	U46
Consumers Power	U14
Continental	F13
Continental Air Lines	T24
Continental Assurance	L20
Continental Illinois Corp.	B 6
Continental Telephone	U36
Crocker National Corp.	B13
Crum & Forster	F27
DETROITBANK Corp.	B39
Dayton Hudson	R16
Dean Witter Reynolds	F49
Delta Air Lines	T10
Detroit Edison	U15
Dillon Companies	R29
Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette	F31
Duke Power	U13
Duquesne Light	U50
Eastern Air Lines	T 8
Eckerd (Jack)	R35
El Paso	U41
Equitable Life Assurance	L 3
European American Bancorp.	B27
Exxon Pipeline	T31
Fed-Mart	R49
Federal National Mortgage Assn.	F 1
Federal Express	T40
Federated Department Stores	R10
Financial Corp. of Santa Barbara	F48
Financial Federation	F40
First Bank System	B20
First Boston	F18
First Charter Financial	F 9
First Chicago Corp.	B10
First City Bancorp. of Texas	B23
First International Bancshares	B19
First National Boston Corp.	B17
First National Supermarkets	R40
First Pennsylvania Corp.	B42
First Wisconsin Corp.	B50
Fisher Foods	R38
Florida Power & Light	U17
Food Fair	R45
Franklin Life	L27
Frontier Airlines	T36
General American Life	L40
General Public Utilities	U18
General Re Corp.	F28
General Telephone & Electronics	U 2
Giant Food	R43
Gibraltar Financial Corp. of California	F24
Golden West Financial	F21
Grand Union	R18
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea	R 7
Great Western Financial	F 8
Guardian of America	L31
Gulf States Utilities	U43
Harris Bankcorp	B30
Heller (Walter E.) International	F20
Holiday Inns	R36
Home Life	L33
Household Finance	F22
Houston Industries	U19
Hutton (E.F.) Group	F23
IDS Life	L41
INA	F 7
Illinois Central Gulf Railroad	T25
Illinois Power	U49
Imperial Corp. of America	F14
Internorth	U32
Irving Bank Corp.	B14
Jefferson Standard	L45
Jewel Companies	R15
John Hancock Mutual	L 6
K mart	R 3
Kansas City Southern Industries	T47
Kemper	F35
Kroger	R 5
Leaseway Transportation	T27
Liberty National	L47
Life Insurance of Virginia	L48
Lincoln National	F12
Lincoln National Life	L17
Loews	F10
Long Island Lighting	U26
Lucky Stores	R 8
Macy (R.H.)	R24
Manufacturers Hanover Corp.	B 4
Manufacturers National Corp.	B48
Marine Midland Banks	B15
Marriott Corp.	R32
Marshall Field	R50
Massachusetts Mutual	L11
May Department Stores	R17
McDonald's	R28
McLean Trucking	T33
Mellon National Corp.	B16
Melville	R26
Mercantile Bancorporation	B49
Mercantile Stores	R46
Mercantile Texas Corp.	B44
Merrill Lynch & Co.	F 5
Metropolitan	L 2
Michigan National Corp.	B36
Middle South Utilities	U 9
Minnesota Mutual	L37
Missouri Pacific Corp.	T12
Montgomery Ward	R11
Morgan (J.P.)	B 5
Mutual Benefit	
Mutual of New York	
NCNB Corp.	
National Bank of North America	
National City Corp.	
National Detroit Corp.	
National Life	
National Life & Accident	
National Tea	
Nationwide Life	
Natomas	
New England Mutual	
New York Life	
Niagara Mohawk Power	
Norfolk & Western Ry	
Northeast Utilities	
Northern California Savings & Loan Assn.	
Northern Indiana Public Servic	
Northern States Power	
Northern Trust Corp.	
Northwest Airlines	
Northwest Bancorp.	
Northwestern Mutual	
Northwestern National	
Occidental of California	
Ohio Edison	
Overseas Shipholding Group.	
PSA	
Pacific Gas & Electric	
Pacific Lighting	
Pacific Mutual	
Pacific Power & Light	
Paine Webber	
Pan American World Airways	
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	
Penn Mutual	
PennCorp Financial	
Penney (J.C.)	
Pennsylvania Power & Light	
Peoples Energy	
Philadelphia Electric	
Philadelphia National Corp.	
Phoenix Mutual	
Piedmont Aviation	
Pittsburgh National Corp.	
Provident Life & Accident	
Provident Mutual	
Prudential	
Public Service Co. of Indiana	
Public Service Electric & Gas	
RLC Corp.	
Rainier Bancorp.	
Rapid-American	
Reliance Group	
Republic Airlines	
Republic New York Corp.	
Republic of Texas Corp.	
Revco D.S.	

Rio Grande Industries T44
Roadway Express T22

SAFECO F38
Safeway Stores ..... R 2
St. Paul Companies F25
Santa Fe Industries ..... T 9
Seafirst Corp. B26
Sears Roebuck ..... R 1
Seatrain Lines T20
Security Pacific Corp. B11
Shearson Loeb Rhoades F43
Sigmor R41
Sohio Pipe Line T21
Soo Line RR. T48
Southeast Banking Corp. B34
Southern California Edison ..... U 7
Southern Company ..... U 3
Southern Pacific T11
Southern Ry. T15
Southland R13
Southwestern Life L36
State Farm Life L19
State Mutual of America L29
Stop & Shop Companies R30
Supermarkets General R23

TRANSOHIO Financial F44
Tandy R39
Teachers Insurance & Annuity L10
Telecom. T37
Texas Commerce Bancshares B22
Texas Eastern Corp. U33
Texas Utilities U11
Tiger International T17
Transamerica F11
Trans World Corp. ..... T 2
Transco Companies U39
Travelers ..... L 8
Travelers Corp. ..... F 3

UAL ..... T 1
USAir T26
USLife F29
Union Bank B29
Union Electric U31
Union Mutual L34
United Benefit L38
United Parcel Service ..... T 4
U.S. Bancorp. B47
U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty F26
United Telecommunications U24
United Van Lines T45

Valley National Bank of Arizona B37
Variable Annuity Life L43
Virginia Electric & Power U12

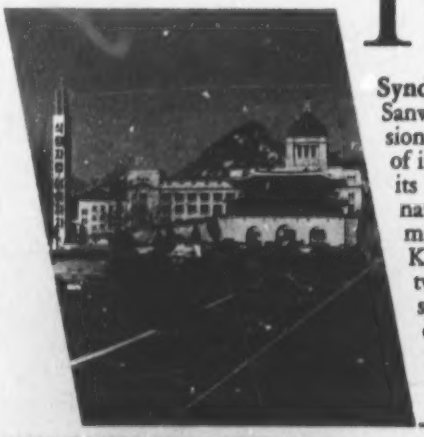
Wachovia Corp. B40
Wal-Mart Stores R33
Waldbaum R42
Walgreen R37
Wells Fargo & Co. B12
Western Air Lines T23
Western Bancorp. ..... B 9
Western Financial F47
Western & Southern Life L21
Wickes Companies R20
Winn-Dixie Stores R12
Woolworth (F.W.) ..... R 6

Yellow Freight System T32

Zale R48
Zayre R34

No. 3 in series

SANWA BANK TODAY



Syndicated Loan for Korea Electric Co.

Sanwa Bank again demonstrated its professional capabilities in the demanding field of international loan syndications through its Hong Kong Subsidiary—Sanwa International Finance Ltd.—as one of the lead managers of a US$200 million loan for the Korea Electric Co. Working together with two of the largest U.S. banks, Sanwa responded promptly and effectively to requirements of the Korea Electric Co. for 10-year financing, to pave the way for further expansion of South Korea's nuclear power capacity.

Sanwa Issues SDR-Denominated CD's

Sanwa Bank recently became one of the first Japanese banks to offer SDR-denominated certificates of deposit. Since the SDR is a weighted average composite of major currencies, it provides international money managers with a much more stable form of investment, thus helping to guard against the volatile fluctuations in exchange values of individual currencies which have prevailed in recent years. Sanwa Bank's first SDR CD issue was made in February 1981, for a total value of SDR20 million (approximately US$25 million). This CD issue provides one more example of Sanwa Bank's policy of innovation to satisfy emerging client requirements.

Putting the Emphasis on Customer Service

Sanwa Bank has recently completed a program to place "Quick Service Lobbies" in all its domestic branches. The latest automated tellers' machines and cash dispensers have been installed in these lobbies and they have been designed to provide a feeling of warmth. While emphasizing quick services through computerization, the bank has devoted strong attention to the human element. A new system of "Bank Lobby Consultants" has been introduced to provide more in-depth consulting on financial matters to the bank's individual clients. Through innovations in the areas described above and in other services, the bank has continued to emphasize its customer orientation.

SANWA BANK
Tokyo, Osaka and 237 offices in Japan

TOTAL ASSETS: ¥14,825 billion (US$69.6 billion) DEPOSITS: ¥10,910 billion (US$51.3 billion)
LOANS & BILLS DISCOUNTED: ¥8,076 billion (US$38.0 billion), As of September 30, 1980

INTERNATIONAL BANKING GROUP: 1-1, Otemachi 1 Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Telex: J22384 Tel.: (03) 216-3111
OVERSEAS NETWORK: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Toronto, Mexico, Panama, Buenos Aires, London, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Madrid, Bahrain, Hong Kong · Kowloon · Causeway Bay, Seoul, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta, Sydney, and 8 other cities worldwide